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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Nazis Take 2 More Polish Cities; British Claim Bombing Success; Roosevelt Pushes U. S. Neutrality

Stock Prices Rise $1 to $19; Wheat Soars

The World's Day
Sept. 5, 1939

Bulls Rule Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street experienced one of the most spectacular upsurges in prices of stocks and commodities in its history today, as resumption of trading after the holiday found an urge to buy in expectation of "war" prices.

Stocks — particularly steels, nonferrous metals, oils, chemicals, and machinery makers—jumped $1 to around $19 a share.

Wheat again bounded the limit permitted in a day's trading of 5 cents a bushel at Chicago, Winnipeg, and Minneapolis, and raw materials generally surged upward, both food and industrial.

Buying orders appeared at the opening of the exchange in such volume for some of the steels that specialists were not able to straighten out their books and make an opening price until an hour later.

United States Steel finally opened with a transfer of 25,000 shares, reflecting bunched orders, at $62, up $8.62; Republic with 40,000 shares at $26, up $6.38, and Bethlehem with 25,000 at $78, up $9.75.

The action of the markets was in complete contrast with the disorganization in 1914, when foreign selling forced closing of the stock exchange from July 31 to Dec. 12, and the first response of staples was a slump, on fears of disruption of the flow of exports. (Details: Financial Page).

Cotton Prices Rise

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5 (AP)—Cotton futures rose $1.60 to $2.50 a bale today under brisk trade and foreign buying supported by the outbreak of war.

Middling ⅞in. cotton for delivery in October traded at 8.88 cents a pound compared with 8.49 cents at Saturday's close, while December opened at 8.72 and May at 8.50. Prices reacted some from opening highs under profit taking. [Details: Financial Page.]

League Faces Delay

GENEVA (AP)—The Secretary General of the League of Nations telegraphed inquiries today to League members to determine whether sessions of the Council and Assembly set for Sept. 11 should be postponed on account of war.

The British Government had suggested postponement, saying, "In the present circumstances it would not be possible for a British delegation to go to Geneva. . . ."

Loyalist Jailed

SEVILLE, Spain (AP)—Julian Besteiro, former Spanish Republican Minister of Foreign Affairs and the only member of the Republican Defense Council to remain in Madrid when that City fell, was token to jail in Carmona to begin a 30-year sentence. He was convicted by a Nationalist military tribunal of helping prolong the Spanish Civil War.

U. S. Planes Safe

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone. (AP)—Army authorities today announced that three United States Army planes, previously reported missing over Costa Rica, had been found with all personnel aboard safe.

The aircraft, pursuit planes of the new P-36 type, had become detached from a group of 30 being flown from Marsh, Langley, and Selfridge Fields to Panama.

U. S. Sees Trade Gain

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department looked toward Latin America today, wondering what trade could be diverted to the United States from European countries now busy at war.

A department spokesman said experts would find out what commodities were most affected by the war, and what European orders for merchandise from Latin America would be canceled. Britain and Germany, next to the United States, were the major dealers in Latin America last year.

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Reich Denies Pact To Partition Poland

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 5

Officials declared today that Germany has no agreement with Soviet Russia for partition of Poland.

"All we want is what we have won," they said.

Their attitude was that Germany wanted to pick no further quarrel with France and Britain.

Farm and Labor Closely Allied, Council Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The aims and interests of farmer and industrial worker are closely allied and mutually dependent, and American democracy and prosperity would be established on a firmer basis if these two groups of citizens were to understand each other better, in the opinion of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Declaring that "prejudice and even bitterness feed on the ignorance of farmer and labor groups concerning each other," the Council's annual Labor Sunday message, issued yesterday, called upon "not only farmers and labor, but all economic groups, including employers and consumers, to develop a broad understanding, a sympathetic attitude, a mutual loyalty, and a spirit of confidence and good will."

The message suggests that farm-labor unity might be sought through an exchange of visits to labor and farm organization headquarters, through a study of the economic co-operative movement in both rural and urban areas, and through churches inviting labor, farm, and co-operative speakers to address their forums.

Holding that there is widespread misinformation among farmers and workers of the other's needs and objectives, the message stresses that both groups cherish the principle of democracy in organization; that both seek help through collective action, and that farm income and industrial pay rolls rise and fall together.

"With this vital spirit of brotherhood and determined good will," it concludes, "all economic groups will be able effectively to deal with such basic violations of brotherhood and good economics as enforced unemployment, which falls with tragic effect on both rural and urban youth."

Townsendites Report Gains In Enrollment

Plan now five years old—Defeat by House failed to discourage members.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In connection with the fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Townsend club, officials at Townsend headquarters here pointed to statistics which they said show that the movement, far from discouraged by its defeat in the House of Representatives this spring, actually has reacted in a contrary fashion.

From Jan. 1 to the last of May 2746 new clubs were formed, officials say. They hold that the increase since has been even greater. According to records at the headquarters office here, there are today between 10,000 and 12,000 clubs. Officials decline to reveal the exact number. This means that this many charters have been issued. Spokesmen say, however, that probably only about 8,000 of these clubs are "active." Baxter G. Rankine, National Director of Organization, says that new clubs are now being formed at the rate of 50 a day. In that each new club must have at least 30 members this means, he declared, that new members are joining at the rate of 1,500 a day.

The exact number of members at any one time cannot be determined, it is stated at headquarters, because no record is kept here of each individual member, it having been found, they explain, that it costs more to keep such records, involving correspondence with each member, than the 25 cents a year membership fee which each pays.

Organizing efforts have been multiplied in localities where the Townsend movement feels endeavor is most needed as indicated by the adverse vote in Congress.

Vermont's lone Congressman, Representative Charles A. Plumley (R), voted against the Townsend bill, and as a consequence there have been formed in his State more than a score of new clubs.

Thirty-four clubs, it is also reported at Chicago headquarters, were formed within the past three weeks in the Ohio congressional district of Representative Dudley A. White (R).

Actors to Run Own Affairs; Theater Strike Is Averted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Neon lights again blaze with their accustomed brilliancy in Broadway following the settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the Associated Actors and Artistes of America—the "Four A's"—and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees—the stagehands' group.

Announcement that peace had been restored in the fight that threatened to close all the theaters here, motion picture production in Hollywood and seriously to affect grand opera production and the radio industry came when about 5,000 members of the "Four A's" and its affiliates met at the Astor Hotel Sunday night prepared to vote a strike.

Instead, however, they heard Frank Gilmore, President of the "Four A's," say the dispute was ended; that the settlement provided, among other things, for full jurisdiction by the "Four A's" over their own affairs without interference by the stagehands or any other union group; that the charter granted by the stagehands to the American Federation of Actors, headed by Miss Sophie Tucker as President and Ralph Whitehead as Executive Secretary, had been canceled, and Miss Tucker's union disbanded, leaving its members free to join the American Guild of Variety Artists without discriminations and without the payment of initiation fees.

Simultaneously, Miss Tucker and Harry Richman, Chairman of the American Federation of Actors Council, were restored to good standing in the Actors Equity Association, from which they had been suspended. No mention was made in the peace treaty of Mr. Whitehead, who has been a focal point in the dispute.

Mr. Gilmore said the war in Europe had been the chief factor in ending the controversy, since the actors wanted to show they could "do their part for peace."

In other quarters it was said, however, that apprehension in the Stagehands' Union that the "Four A's" would break away from the American Federation of Labor, of which all the unions involved are affiliates, and join up with the United Studio Technicians Guild, a Congress of Industrial Organizations unit, was a motivating cause back of the peace pact.

A fly in the ointment appeared today with an announcement by the Theatrical Managers, Agents and Treasurers' Union, made up of press agents, company managers and some treasurers, that they would move to a showdown with the Stagehands' Union in a jurisdictional fight on between these two groups. This dispute grows out of the Stagehands' Union granting a charter to a group of theater treasurers. The "Four A's" promised its wholehearted support to the Managers Union last week, since they were fighting a common enemy. Today, individual members of the Managers' Union declared they had been "double crossed" by the "Four A's," since they were not considered in the Actor-Stagehand peace treaty.

Efforts are on today to adjust the controversy and avert a strike by the Managers' Union, which is threatened within the next 48 hours.

Britain Announces Postal Censorship

By the Associated Press
Through British Censorship
London

A censorship on postal correspondence abroad was officially announced Sept. 2. However, correspondence to and from the British dominions and colonies generally is not affected by the order.

Morgan Ready to Aid Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Indicating that his banking house would again serve Great Britain as fiscal agent, as in the 1914-'18 crisis, J. P. Morgan was back in the United States today, his annual fall visit to the British Isles shortened two months by the declaration of war on Germany, his Grannachy Lodge in Scotland turned over to the British Government as a nursing home and his regular suite on the return voyage reduced to a single cabin because of crowded passenger lists.

Making his chat with reporters an informality instead of the usual detective-guarded approach to his ship quarters, the international banker was one of 2,331 passengers aboard the Steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line which reached New York yesterday. Upon arrival here, Mr. Morgan went at once to his estate in Glen Cove, L. I.

"You fellows always jump ahead too quick," he replied to the query on whether the Morgan firm would act under the purchasing commission which brought it a $3,000,000,000 portfolio from Great Britain and France in the last war. "How can I tell yet? I know nothing about it, but it would be the natural thing, if the British wanted an American agent, to call upon us to repeat our performance."

Mr. Morgan refused to commit himself on the future economic outlook, remarking that it had been "good" to learn that the stock market was bearing up well under the impact of the war crisis, but that there were more serious things to think about now than the strength of the market.

His early return to America, which followed on his annual entertainment of the King and Queen of England for the grouse shooting on his Scottish acres, was at the suggestion of Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, the financier said.

Keeping out of war, President implies largely up to Executive discretion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a proclamation of American neutrality in the European war. White House officials said it would go into effect as soon as Secretary Hull also affixed his signature and official seal.

Mr. Early announced that at 4:30 p. m., E. S. T., consideration will be given to a second proclamation under the Neutrality Act.

The latter immediately will put in operation an embargo on exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war to the combatant nations. It also will place restrictions on travel of Americans on vessels of the warring countries.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The American Government, keyed to the objectives of avoiding national involvement in the war, of preserving national unity and calm in the face of events, was today ready to issue two separate and strikingly different declarations of neutrality.

The first, based on the established canons of international law, fixed American neutrality on the same basis used by the other neutral nations on the world, and did not seek by domestic legislation to interfere with the access to United States sources of supply which belligerent nations are able to attain.

The second, expected to come only after a significant delay, was to carry the mandatory provisions of the Neutrality Act, and apply an embargo on the sale or shipment of arms, ammunition, and instruments of war to any belligerents, as determined by the President. This embargo nullified, as far as these articles were concerned, the advantages of sea power held by Britain and France in the present war, and hence was in its effect expected to be advantageous to Germany. How long the second proclamation will remain in effect, depends upon whether the President calls Congress into session to alter existing law.

Keeping War Away

President Roosevelt is today preoccupied not so much with these two proclamations, his Secretary Stephen T. Early said, but with "devising means of keeping war away from our shores." By this he meant that "true neutrality" is not so much a matter of proclamations and embargoes, as of numerous executive steps in the interest of non-involvement.

Thus, the passport restrictions already issued are one way of heading off challenges to neutrality, and many more are being urgently surveyed by the President and his associates. Possibility of German submarine activities in American waters is another potential challenge to neutrality, and there are plenty of other friction points which are giving the Administration grave concern.

Mr. Early's insistence on this point, which the President is expected to emphasize later, has not only a statesmanlike but a political objective. Nobody questions the need for vigilance in maintaining "true neutrality," and it is recognized that this is a task falling largely within the President's dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Wide World

Winston Churchill **Anthony Eden**

Mr. Churchill resumes post he held in the World War as First Lord of the British Admiralty. Mr. Eden returns to the Cabinet in his new post of Secretary of State for Dominions.

Reaction Inside Reich To Hitler's War Studied

By J. Emlyn Williams
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—No single factor will prove ultimately more important than the reaction of the German people to Adolf Hitler's war in Poland.

It is clear that the Reich has decided that his chances of settling the Polish problems had been worth the gamble which a large-scale war involves.

It is not clear to the German people—due to the German propaganda and censorship—that this decision was taken even without an ultimatum to the Poles.

Another misconception which must be faced is that the situation growing out of the German-Soviet Pact is not yet clearly seen within the Reich. Germany had hoped that France and Britain would evade their responsibilities to Poland when the Nazi-Soviet agreement was made. Even though this has not happened, Germany probably thinks today that the support which the Soviet Pact will give it will enable the Reich to carry through its war program.

German leaders have undoubtedly led their people to this impasse because it was believed that it would not happen, that this would be simply a short war with Poland, followed by another Hitler peace allowing for the time of preparation for striking of the Western Democracies at leisure. Events precipitated by Germany itself have altered that course, leaving Germany to face the moral if not the military opposition of the greatest part of the civilized world.

Resentment Against War

The feeling in Germany a few days ago was hardly such as any State head entering a big war would have desired. The general population certainly has no desire for war, and many are the expressions of popular resentment which are heard among the common people everywhere.

But this resentment can have little practical effect momentarily, since most of those who might voice opposition are today in military forces, and the whole country is under such strict military and secret police control that they could not make their feelings effective.

In fact the general population has as yet not fully awakened to the full significance of the real situation. Anyone who has lived in the Third Reich for any length of time soon realizes that the German people, as a result of the systematic propaganda campaign carried out over a period of years, are unable today to judge the situation themselves, particularly as they have not the necessary facts and interpretation of them.

In such circumstances hopes entertained in so many circles abroad that the first shot fired would end the Hitler regime were unfounded. Herr Hitler's move against Poland has succeeded, however, in removing all illusions from the few independent-thinking Germans regarding their leader's intentions.

But even this group will continue to hope that things will stop at Danzig and the Polish Corridor until the very moment when the British bombard Germany itself.

Germany today feels confident because it is assured of early military successes over Poland and assumes that its Western fortifications are so secure against attack that it will have a free hand for some weeks to come, during which it can carry through its wishes not only in Poland but also most probably in the Danube Basin and the Balkans.

Undoubtedly if the Reich's terms of reference for the European situation are correct then much can be said for its attitude, but the fundamental weakness in its policy is obviously that the Hitler regime and its probable opponents are thinking along different lines since their objectives are different.

Difference In Aims

To Germany its generally acknowledged aim is restoration of prewar territory and extension of German hegemony wherever possible, whereas to the other side, it is a struggle for maintenance of the principle that might alone cannot decide issues in international any more than in national affairs, and that international disputes must be settled by peaceful methods.

To the difference between these viewpoints also must be added the fact that Germany reckons on a quick war which is the only war its leaders know the country can stand. While it is true that the new German-Russian Nonaggression Pact opens out to visions of supplies, raw materials, and foodstuffs for Germany, other more important factors enter consideration of Germany's position—factors which tell seriously against it in a long war.

When Herr Hitler declared in his Reichstag speech that people who compared today's Germany with former Germany would be deceiving themselves, he said

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Italy indicates hands-off policy in war by resuming ship services—Warsaw bombed again—French sounding out Siegfried line in scout tactics.

By the Associated Press

The high-geared German war machine pressed on into Poland today while Poland's allies, Britain and France, sought ways to bring it relief.

Germany announced the capture of two rich prizes—the cities of Katowitz and Chorzow—in iron and coal producing Silesia.

Warsaw heard reports that officials of the Polish government might leave their capital within a few hours. German planes made two raids on the city in bright September sunshine.

Results of Britain's first direct blow at Germany—a spectacular bombing raid on the German fleet near the Kiel Canal—were disputed by the two powers.

Britain said "severe damage" was inflicted on two of Germany's five battleships. Germany said that 10 of the 12 British raiders were shot down and that no damage was done the Nazi fleet.

While the German war machine pounded Polish defenses in eastern Europe, little light was shed on the western front, where France was understood to be feeling out German fortifications to find out where a telling blow might be delivered.

The Polish capital suffered a new air raid, but the German invaders confined their bombs to the suburbs and military objectives. A series of such raids yesterday inflicted heavy casualties.

The man who for years has dinned into his people the "naturalness" of war, Premier Mussolini, remained enigmatic about Italy's future course now that his Axis partner is engaged in conflict.

Continuation of Italian neutrality in the immediate future seemed assured, however, after he approved the sailing of two of Italy's finest merchant vessels for New York to take hundreds of Americans home.

Maritime tragedies multiplied as news arrived that, following the sinking of the British liner Athenia off the Scotish coast by a submarine torpedo, three other vessels had been sunk. These were the German freighter Olinda, sunk by the British cruiser Ajax, the German freighter Carl Fritzen, and the Cunarder Bosnia, sunk by a submarine.

British-French Action Fulfills Pledge to Poland

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Ministry of Labor assumed control today of all employment in Great Britain for the duration of the war.

After a date to be specified, employers may not engage or rehire employees without the Ministry's approval.

An official order today stated foreign tourists may not take more than £25 in foreign exchange from the United Kingdom unless a special permit is obtained.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today he hoped all outstanding business could be disposed of by Thursday, when he would propose adjournment until next Wednesday.

By the Associated Press

Britain and France have gone to war against Germany. They kept the pledges they made to Poland to see it through.

Britain waited just 15 minutes beyond the Sept. 3 deadline of its last ultimatum to Germany, that said in effect: take your troops out of Poland or we fight.

And then Prime Minister Chamberlain, his voice trembling in the most fateful address of all his long career, told the Empire:

". . . we are at war with Germany!

"I am certain right will prevail."

France, its mighty legions ready, followed suit automatically. Thus, the two great allies of the first World War take the field yet again against Germany.

It will mean more than a dozen million men under arms. It will mean billions of dollars to feed the guns; just preparation for war has cost the world a billion and a half dollars a month.

Began With Danzig

Not all the diplomacy of the fevered months was good enough to avert the catastrophe. It began in Germany's demands for a Danzig, the old "Free City," and part, or all, of the Polish Corridor.

It dragged on during Britain's insistence that there should be negotiations, but that there could not be while the German legions lay in vast, gray menace at the gates of Poland.

The last and fatal phase began near the end of last week. On Friday, secure in the full co-operation of France, Mr. Chamberlain sent to Berlin a "last warning."

Then one more hope arose: Premier Mussolini of Italy. Adolf

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

French Tactics Aim at Easing Drive on Poles

Three sinkings have followed the torpedoing of the British liner Athenia off the Hebrides Sept. 2. Two German ships, the Olinda and the Carl Fritzen, were sent to the bottom, the former yesterday, the latter today, and one British freighter, the Cunarder Bosnia, met a similar fate. The three last-named smaller freighters were sunk after the crews had been given facilities to escape.

While the German forces in Poland continued their advance, announcing the capture of two rich Polish industrial cities, Katowitz and Chorzow, near the Polish-German frontier in Silesia, and two others, Grudziadz and Bydgoszcz, virtually cutting off the corridor, operations in the vital western field had already begun. German airplanes flew for the first time over French territory while the French land army had begun scouting operations around the Siegfried line preparatory, it was believed, to an attack in an effort to ease the pressure on the Poles.

At the same time the British Air Force yesterday carried out a bombing raid against the German fleet at the entrance of the Kiel Canal, damaging two German battleships with some casualties. A night mass of British aircraft showered northern and western Germany with 6,000,000 copies of a message to the German people.

German Ship Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Information was received in London today that the German ship Carl Fritzen, sailing from Holland to Canada or the Argentine, had been sunk and that its crew was safe.

The Carl Fritzen is a vessel of 659 tons gross.

The Cunard Line announced today that its steamer Bosnia had been sunk by a submarine and her crew of 23 rescued by a Norwegian tanker.

A message from the 2,407-ton Bosnia gave her position as about 100 miles off the Scottish coast. The tanker was reported proceeding to Lisbon with the rescued.

Frontier Towns Taken

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—Germany today announced capture of two rich Polish industrial cities,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Texts of the speeches and documents on the outbreak of the war of 1939: Page 14 and 15.

Kansas Delays Choice Between 1940 Candidates

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept 5 (AP)—A pair of uninstructed delegates appear likely to go from Kansas to the next Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

That means on the Republican side that the men who head their party in Kansas want a candidate of liberal views, have not made up their minds about the men who have been mentioned for the candidacy and want to hold themselves free for convention maneuvering.

Alf M. Landon will be a big factor in the Kansas delegation. He probably will go to the convention as a delegate and if so is likely to head the delegation. His closest friends say he has not made up his mind about candidates, that he has given considerable thought to the possibilities of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Thomas E. Dewey of New York, but has not been fully sold on either yet.

These men say Gov. Landon is not convinced that the next election will be a walk-away for the Republicans, but he feels they can win if they choose the right candidate and put him on the right kind of platform. He is not a candidate himself, has announced publicly and definitely that he is not, and his friends say he does not in any sense of the word regard himself as one.

For Right Man

His friends feel that he will direct his efforts in the next convention toward getting the right kind of a candidate for the Party and as a man who is not seeking the job himself will be a strong factor in the convention. They say he is somewhat fearful that the conservatives in the Party may try to swing it too far to the right, in which event a terrific backswing might be expected in 1944 if they won the 1940 election.

Some prospect of a Republican fight rests upon the part John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, decides to play. As National Chairman, and as National Committeeman for the State, many argue he should go to the convention as a delegate at large.

But word has trickled into Kansas that John Howard Pew of Pennsylvania, president of the Sun Oil Company, has been busy rounding up Southern delegates. The suspicion is growing that this strength might be put behind a candidate whom Kansas would regard as reactionary.

Pew's Influence

The Landon forces are wondering how close Mr. Pew is to Chairman Hamilton. If they decide the Pew influence is too strong, they may fight to keep Mr. Hamilton off the delegation. Gov. Landon made Mr. Hamilton National Committeeman, and National Chairman to handle the ill-fated 1936 campaign. But that support may evaporate. There is still every disposition to put Mr. Hamilton on the delegation—but with certain strings attached.

The race in Kansas seems to lie between Mr. Dewey and Senator Vandenberg, though the Kansas Republicans are not committing themselves to any candidate.

An uninstructed delegation from the Democratic side means that they are following the wishes of President Roosevelt and would put their votes on the line for him for a third term or for any candidate he might select. They want to climb on the right band wagon at the right time.

But if the President and Postmaster General James A. Farley should part company, the Kansas Democrats would be likely to go along with Mr. Farley. If Postmaster Farley should break with the President and throw his strength to Vice President John N. Garner, Kansas would very likely go to Mr. Garner.

Bund Leader Sees Victory for Hitler

SELLERSVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Fritz Kuhn believes "Adolf Hitler will lick the whole of Europe."

The leader of the German-American Volksbund voiced that opinion before 2,000 followers in a rally at the Deutschhorst Country Club. "You can best serve the Fatherland," he told the crowd, "and show that your heart is with Germany by being absolutely neutral." Later Mr. Kuhn told newsmen he was speaking solely for the organization he heads and declared his supporters must see to it that "not a single shell or a single pound of food" is sent to the belligerents. "I would not like to be in England's shoes," he added.

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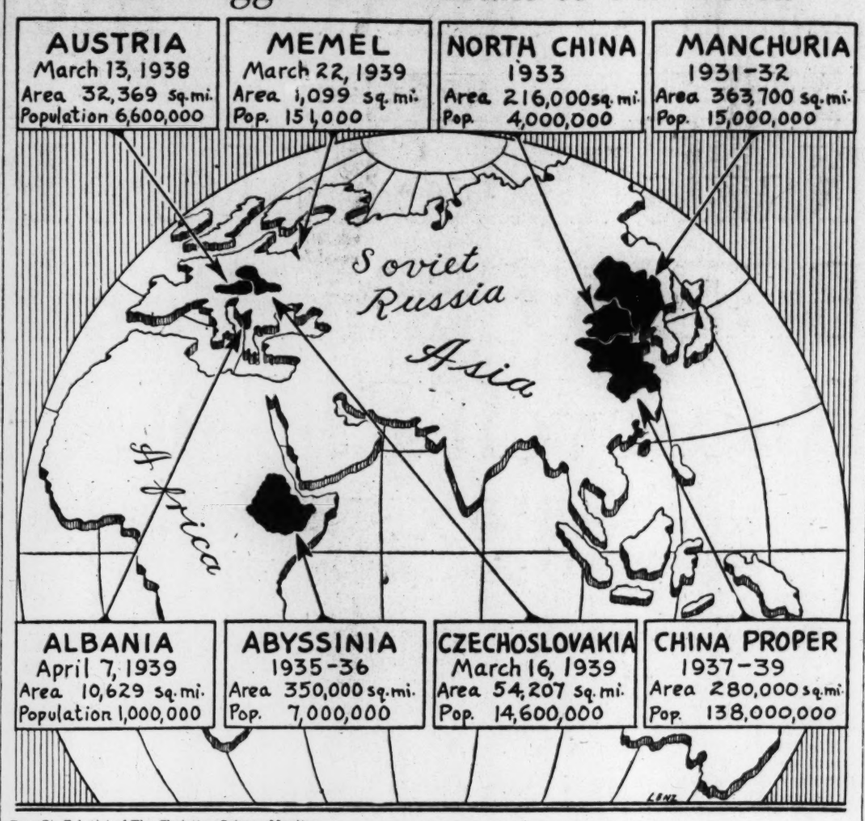

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Vast Changes Wrought by Armed Conflict and Threats

In Europe, in Asia, and in Africa undeclared wars or sudden military coups have resulted in large areas and populations changing hands.

Peruvian Banker Seeks Presidency Under New Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Don Manuel Prado is the first and so far the only presidential candidate to announce himself for the Oct. 20 elections under Peru's amended Constitution.

A son of Gen. Mariano I. Prado, former President of the Republic, Senor Prado represents a coalition of right and center interests. He is head of the Peruvian Reserve Bank.

President Benavides, who has announced his intention of retiring Dec. 8 from the dictatorial powers vested in him three years ago, inaugurated the electoral campaign with a broadcast in which he issued "a new and emphatic call for the unification of Peruvian civic forces."

He recalled his own "tenacious and disinterested effort" to achieve this unification in 1936. "Unfortunately," he explained, "this effort met with lack of comprehension from certain sectors; and their egoism and intransigence was the cause of the failure of this high effort."

The President referred to the elections which he annulled because the proscribed "Apristas" voted out the national candidate. He thereupon continued in office.

President Benavides declared that the country had been saved "through the measures which a high patriotic duty imposed upon me and through the loyalty and discipline of the armed forces, placed once again at the service of the true interests of the citizenry and the welfare of the Nation."

He was hopeful, however, of the impending elections, because the plebiscite demonstrated the formation in recent years of a "civic conscience which obeys only the postulates of peace, order and labor."

In his opinion, social and economic factors in Peru, as in all countries, depended for their development on the policy of the State. He was certain that his successor would have to follow this policy. As his last act he promised that "the country may have full confidence that peace and tranquility will be defended from all threats and maintained with the same invariable energy. . . . The fundamental duty of the Government is to maintain, above all, the order, the progress and the security of the nation."

Under the reformed Constitution the legislative and presidential periods from 1939 to 1945 will commence Dec. 8, 1939 and expire July 28, 1945. The forthcoming elections include those of the legislature. The Presidential term is increased from four to six years, commencing July 28 of the year elections are held. An exception is made on this special occasion, following the plebiscite. The President is relieved of the former obligation of appearing before Congress after election and divulging his general policy.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for a period of six years and renewable by lot in one-third parts every two years. The Functional Senate, as provided in Article 89 of the Constitution, can not be installed until July 28, 1945. Meantime the upper chamber will be composed of representatives elected by the departments and renewed in one-third parts by lot July 28, 1941, and July 28, 1943. Congress will prepare the laws governing the organization of parties and corporations and the election of the Functional Senate in 1945.

Trade Rift Arbitrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Some 800 men out of work in suburban Marin County building trades as a result of a strike for wage increases returned to their jobs on Aug. 21, pending arbitration by a board of three chosen the previous week.

British See Reich Challenge As Threat to Human Freedom

By Wickham Steed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—Since 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 3, Great Britain has been at war with National Socialist Germany. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had hardly finished his radio address to the nation at 11:15 when the first air-raid warning sounded.

Exclamations of "at last" changed to "already"? In a few minutes silvery barrage balloons dotted the sky, traffic ceased, air wardens shepherded walkers into cover, and "already"? changed to "all ready."

The deep unity of British feeling points the answer to the question, what is Britain fighting for? The plainest and shortest answer is: To destroy Hitlerism.

The Prime Minister and the Government have now given evidence that they will be the firm and unwavering spokesmen of the deep unity of British popular conviction. Reconstruction of the government itself will help to carry conviction that war will be waged with swift determination and without compromise.

Find Freedom Challenged

The mood of the country has long been stalwart and ready for this outspoken firmness in dealing with Nazi Fascism. The British people reason slowly and act by instinct. Experience has wrought into their thought the conviction that Nazi fascism and its methods stand for everything that Britons most abhor, and that human freedom and free institutions—which in a famous phrase are the lifeblood of the British Commonwealth—will perish if Hitlerism and what it stands for be not extinguished.

This I say from wide and continuous personal experience of my fellow countrymen and their feelings during the last three or four years. The pretense sedulously fostered by German propaganda and its dupes that National Socialism was supreme defense against Bolshevism has never deceived the rank and file of our people. Those whom it deceived were classes of "society" and "business" which flocked to receptions of Joachim von Ribbentrop when he was Herr Hitler's Ambassador in London. Now they have their reward.

Memories of 1914 Recalled

Today one's memory naturally swings back to the beginning of August, 1914, when Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith were fearful lest a firm warning to Germany be looked upon as "provocative," and tend to split instead of uniting Parliament and the country. In those days as in these German propagnada had been hard at work not without success.

But its dupes were then to be found chiefly in the ranks of Liberalism and Labor. Only the invasion of Belgium opened their eyes as the Russo-German pact and the German invasion of Poland have opened the eyes of their counterparts today. Then as now the result of this tardy eyeopening is national unity, a resolve to stand together in facing and overcoming peril, not only to our national freedom but to human freedom in the widest sense.

There will be no need as there was in 1914 for resounding orations like those in which Mr. Lloyd George who had seen the light at the twelfth hour—put the issues before the nation. The nation knows today that the immediate issues are what King George VI has declared them to be. It needs only to be quite certain that the men in charge of its destinies understand the issues too.

No Hint of Wavering

I have no fear that our people will waver or wilt, whatever the cost of this grim struggle may be. It is as little likely to grow fainthearted in battle as it was to lose the "war of nerves." Yet behind its cool fortitude lurks the questioning of mediation to which it would fain have a convincing answer.

I have heard this meditative reasoning on many lips in many quarters, particularly among the "common" people. It runs thus: "We fought from 1914 to 1918 to free Belgium, to smash German militarism, and make a better world. Now we have to begin all over again with German militarism stronger than ever. When a war is won what is to be done with the Germans? They cannot be all bad.

"But neither do they seem able or willing to prevent their governments from behaving like gangsters. Something has got to be done about it. All decent nations ought to get together and stop this sort of thing once and for all. It's no good for every country to try live by itself as though it alone mattered.

United Stand Needed

"The thing that matters is to get rid of gangsters now and make sure in future that they shall not get their heads up again. We don't know how it is to be done but it ought to be done."

This is the language of the "common" people. They see a fundamental issue behind and beyond the present issue of helping Poland and "Downing" Hitler. If I were a statesman I should lose no time in setting the best brains I could find to work out a satisfactory answer to it.

In my own mind I have little doubt what the answer would be. Today it might be premature to dogmatize about it. But sooner or later, and perhaps before very long, the free nations of the earth will have to act on the principle that if they do not hang together they will hang separately.

Then they may see that the best way to hang together is to begin forthwith to work together in ways that shall not be merely ways of defense in war against gangsterdom, but ways of creative union and co-operation in the building of peace.

Five Go on Trial In Louisiana Case

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Federal Government called Seymour Weiss, treasurer for the late Huey P. Long's political machine, and four others to trial Sept. 5.

This was the first move toward actual conviction of the several persons accused since the Government began an investigation of financial affairs in the State Government.

Summoned with Mr. Weiss was Dr. James Monroe Smith, former President of Louisiana State University. It was the resignation of Dr. Smith and his subsequent hurried trip to Canada which precipitated the inquiries that have been going on apace all summer.

The indictments on which Mr. Weiss and Dr. Smith came to trial with Monte Hart, Louis C. Lesage, and J. Emory Adams, alleged the five conspired to sell the State University $75,000 worth of hotel furnishings which the University already owned. Misuse of the mails was charged.

Two Months' Food Seen in Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—A Slovak Government source estimates that the food supply of this little nation can last only two months more, because of the German Army's demand for provisioning. Slovakia, under German military protection, has been made a base for one of the German drives into Poland.

It is stated that the towns face famine conditions if the war is prolonged through the winter.

Butler Suggests World Federation To Insure Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 5—The only hope for world peace and progress is the subjugation of national sovereignty under a world federation of states, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"Surely it is now the clear demonstration of more than 1,000 years of nation-building that the doctrine of national sovereignty is both unsound and dangerous," Dr. Butler said in his annual address at the Parrish Art Museum here Sept. 3. "Constituted as they are, human beings in control of the administration of governments that claim to be sovereign will be constantly at war, regardless of the loss of life or of property which must always accompany war, whether successful or unsuccessful.

Two Paths of Escape

"From a situation such as this there are but two paths of escape. The one is universal world domination by a single government. On a larger or a smaller scale, this end has been sought time and time again for fully 3,000 years. Oriental peoples sought it; Alexander the Great sought it; Julius Caesar and his successors at the head of the Roman Empire sought it. Charlemagne would have been glad to seek it, as would Napoleon Bonaparte 1,000 years later. The German Reichsführer of today has it plainly in mind. Surely after all these illuminating experiences it ought to be obvious to everyone that the world cannot be unified under a single social, economic, and political control.

"If then sovereignty be denied to governments of any kind, what is it that in last resort should rule and guide the action of men and shape the public policies of the governments which the several nations may from time to time set up? Obviously, it is the moral law."

The alternative to the hopeless attempt at universal world domination by a single government, Dr. Butler held, was "that world-wide application of the federal principle which has already played so influential a part in modern political history and which alone has the power to make it possible for modern man to solve in permanent fashion, through the co-operation of nations, his unbelievably difficult and complicated problems, both economic, social and political."

Dr. Butler said, however, that a satisfactory world federation could not be immediately imposed on the world because of the differences of "background, inheritance, of experience, and language."

Path of Progress

"The path of progress, obviously, is to promote the early organization of a world federation which would include, if not all European and Asiatic peoples, then those which are sufficiently self-controlled and like-minded to make a beginning possible," he continued. "In due time and after the value of the federal principle had received new illustration, it would become practicable to go a step further and begin to bring more of the national governments into a still larger union.

"There is no reason why those states which are called totalitarian should not be included in such a federal union, provided they will cease striving to extend their areas and their control by force and will accept, honestly and completely, the principles upon which such a federal union is built."

The American people should take the lead in organizing such a federal union of states, Mr. Butler held, voicing the opinion that the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague would "naturally be the judicial branch and organ of the newly organized family or society of nations," while the League of Nations would be the "natural point of beginning for that reorganization."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, Nov. 5, 19
10:45 a. m., WSLR (formerly W1XAL) either 11.79mc (25.4m), or 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 1, Nov. 5.
7:30 p. m. WSLR either 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.73mc (25.6m) chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 1, Nov. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 3, Oct. 1, Nov. 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 3 and 17.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 12, 26.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1; Nov. 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1; Nov. 5

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1330ka, on Sept. 17, Oct. 15, Nov. 19.

New York Takes Precautions To Avert Acts of Sabotage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—War-time atmosphere grips the New York waterfront today, with all incoming steamships from Europe crowded to the rails with Americans fleeing the war zones. Meanwhile Mayor La Guardia has put the New York City Police Force on a war footing, banning demonstrations before the consulates of the warring nations, throwing strong police protection along piers of the North, Hudson and East Rivers and increasing police details in sections of the city inhabited chiefly by foreign-born.

The Queen Mary, of the Cunard White Star Line, arrived here yesterday with her portholes blackened and $44,550,000 in gold aboard and 2,331 passengers from the British Isles, most of them Americans. While at sea she sent no wireless messages and all precautions were taken to protect her from enemy submarines. The $25,000,000 vessel had the largest passenger list of her history, 300 persons sleeping on cots in the library, children's playroom, gymnasium and writing rooms.

Among the passengers arriving here aboard the Queen Mary were J. P. Morgan, international banker; Myron C. Taylor, one-time Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College; the Ranee of Sarawak, Dr. Solomon Goldman, President of the Zionist Organization of America, and Erich Maria Remarque, anti-Nazi German writer.

Officials of the Cunard-White Star Line said today that the Queen Mary will be held in port here "indefinitely" and that passengers who had made reservations for the return trip of the vessel would be carried aboard the Georgic and the Samaria, both of which are scheduled to leave here on Friday.

More Americans Sail

Simultaneously, it was reported from London that nearly 2,000 Americans stranded in the British Isles and on the Continent when war broke out were at sea today aboard three un-named British and French vessels bound for New York. Another report from Amsterdam, The Netherlands, said that the steamship Statendam of the Holland-America Line, steamed for New York at midnight last night with 1,600 passengers, 1,200 of which were United States citizens.

American vessels are being rounded up by the United States Maritime Commission to speed the evacuation of Americans from Europe. British officials estimated that about 4,000 Americans still remained in Britain.

Meantime, reports indicated that the United States Navy Department also was taking steps to have Americans evacuated from Europe aboard battleships, destroyers, and commercial vessels.

Travel out of New York to Europe has almost reached the vanishing point today after Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued an order in Washington yesterday declaring that passports would be issued to Americans bound for the British Isles and Continental Europe only when "imperative necessity" demanded their going. This put a further crimp in bookings.

The steamship Franconia of the Cunard-White Star Line sailed from New York Sunday with 135 passengers and her hull painted gray to make her as indistinguishable as possible on the high seas.

What was seen as one of the most hopeful features of the international shipping situation was the announcement by the Italian Line that it would resume its regular sailing schedule within a few days. The Rex, spokesmen for the line announced, would sail from Italy on Sept. 9 and arrive here on Sept. 16, leaving New York Harbor again on Sept. 18.

Italy Safe for a While

Consensus in shipping circles was, therefore, that Italy will not enter the European conflict for at least three weeks, and thus make Italian vessels liable to capture and attack by allied navies.

The British and French declarations of war on Germany were followed here Sunday with immediate police action to protect piers, bridges, tunnels, utility plants, water systems and other vital points from sabotage. Simultaneously, the Police Department announced the formation of a sabotage squad of 50 men, all of whom speak one or more foreign languages. This squad will check on alien activities in the city, attend meetings of foreign-language groups and prevent disorder. Its duties are similar to those of the bomb squad that functioned during and after the World War.

At the same time the Nassau County Police have established a 24-hour guard on the Port Washington Pan American Airways base to guard against sabotage. No one save Pan American employees, customs and immigration officials were permitted within the hangar at the base yesterday when the Airship Caribou of the Imperial Airways arrived there from Foynes. The Caribou brought no passengers.

A thousand troops from Fort Totten, Queens, have been ordered to Panama to re-enforce the 15,000 officers and men now there. Airplanes are also being rushed to the Canal Zone.

Labor Leaders Frown on War

By the Associated Press

Leaders of organized labor's rival factions denounced war between nations in Labor Day addresses while Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, called on them to end the war within labor's own ranks.

John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared in a radiocast from Ogden, Utah, that "labor in America wants no war or any part of war." The idea that war in Europe will involve this country, he said, "is a monumental deception and amounts to a betrayal of national interest."

William Green, American Federation of Labor head, declared that "labor wants peace." Labor is opposed, he added, "to the involvement of our Nation in European or other foreign wars."

Mr. Lewis said the Nation's statesmen, rather than worrying over the European situation could better spend sleepless nights devising a way for one fourth of America's workers to get jobs at wages that would keep them alive.

Declaring the Administration's reciprocal trade treaties "are a snare and a delusion," and that the Social Security Act's provision for the aged is only nominal, he suggested the Government use modern methods of expanding the export of surplus commodities. "Central and South America," he said, "is capable of absorbing all of our excess and surlus commodities."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Canada

Ontario

Timmins: Cartier Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Covina: Covina Union High School, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11140 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 300 East Green Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11
San Mateo: Church Edifice, Monte Diablo and El Camino Real, 8 p. m., Sept. 15

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grose Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Durango: Church Edifice, Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Illinois

Chicago (Ninth Church: Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 11
Mattoon: The Masonic Temple, 1421 Charleston Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 13

Massachusetts

Haverhill: First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 15
Salem: Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10

Michigan

Adrian: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 12
Detroit (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ Scientist, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Flint (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m. Sept. 13.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.
Manistee: Church Edifice, Fifth and Pine Streets, 4 p. m., Sept. 10.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Nebraska

York: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

New Hampshire

Keene: Colonial Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh between Third and Fourth Avenues, 3 p. m., Sept. 10. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 12.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Ohio

Massillon: Washington High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.
Lansdale: Lansdale Theater, Main Street at Towamencin Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Vermont

Barre: Universalist Church, Church Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

Wisconsin

Oconto: Gem Theater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.
Oshkosh: Grand Theater, 24 High Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 12.
Wisconsin Rapids: Church Edifice, First Street North, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

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Paris Prepared for Siege; Services Rigidly Curtailed

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 5—With France now actively engaged in its third war with Germany since establishment of the Third Republic, Paris this morning experienced its first air-raid alarm, shrill blasts from sirens, about 4 o'clock, sending great numbers of people scurrying to shelters established all over the city in cellars which are considered bombproof. The alarm lasted three hours, but no actual raid occurred.

Paris increasingly assumes the aspect of a city under siege which it actually is when one considers the possibilities of air attack. One seldom sees a Parisian without a gas mask, and long rows of deserted shops display the sign, "closed on account of mobilization." The sense of desertion is especially marked in such fashionable shopping centers as the Rue de la Paix.

Transportation faciliites are sharply curtailed in connection with mobilization. Taxicabs have almost all disappeared. Many bus lines have been suspended and the subway operates a reduced schedule, omitting many stations. Sandbags appear everywhere as cushioners against shock, and there is tremendous demand for adhesive tape to bolster windows. Such services as the post and the delivery of newspapers have been greatly retarded, while the arrival of English newspapers has ceased.

Details of Action Undisclosed

French people learned yesterday from laconic and uncommunicative communiqués that their forces were engaged, but no information regarding details of the fighting on the western front was available apart from the British air raid on Wilhelmshaven.

It is evident from Polish communiqués admitting the loss of various towns, that the Germans made substantial advances in the Corridor and Upper Silesia. Of course there is great difference between the eastern and western theaters of war, the former affording considerable opportunitties of movement and maneuver, while the latter is characterized by extremely strong fortified lines on both sides of the front which would require an immense expenditure of man power and material for breaking through.

France is now living under strict wartime censorship with the result that America and other distant neutral countries are better informed about the course of events than France, which is under the direct shadow of hostilities. The news of the sinking of the Athenia aroused the liveliest indignation and interest, French newspapers comparing it to the sinking of the Lusitania and indicating the hope that it would hasten American disposition to incline actively on the side of France and England. It is felt here that this is one of those amazing psychological blunders which cost Germany heavily in the last war.

Call to Victory Sounded

The fiery Nationalist publicist, Henri de Kerillis, sounds a call to victory in his newspaper, Le Poque, writing: "We shall win because with us are the hopes and sympathy of three quarters of civilized humanity. We shall win because it isn't possible that banditism, savagery, and barbarism, served by the most marvelous scientific progress, should triumph over the world and that humanity should disappear in terrible darkness. We shall win because we have a magnificent army, magnificent morale, vast resources, powerful allies, mastery of the seas, and immense elements of moral and material superiority."

The British move of forming a war cabinet will probably be followed here in the near future, so that the Socialists who approve of Premier Daladier's policy of resisting aggression will be included in the Cabinet. The other main opposition party, the Communist, is generally considered as having placed itself outside the national community, since it defends the Hitler-Stalin pact which an overwhelming majority of the French people consider a most treacherous stab in the back.

London Grimly Takes Up Its Task

600,000 children and mothers leave city in three days—Night is dreariest time.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—The face of England is solemn today but not downcast. One sees more evidence of determination than of sadness. There is no enthusiasm but, on the other hand, there are no signs of fear. It is plain the British people are once more prepared to do their duty. They are all trying to do it bravely, most of them quietly, many cheerfully.

They appear to share the King's sentiment that this may be the most fateful moment in British history and every one seems resolved to render his unstinted service to Britain. Men, women and children all show the same attitude. They are doing their part in a very business-like way, without bravado or display.

Typical of the new situation is the fact that the guards outside Buckingham Palace have exchanged their brilliant red coats and towering bearskin caps for khaki uniforms and metal helmets. The policemen, also, have replaced their old-fashioned "keystone comedy" hats with blue steel helmets.

All Carry Gas Masks

Civilians, too, are putting on togs of war. The authorities have issued a warning that no one is to appear on the streets without carrying a gas mask and this order is being quite generally followed. Several thousand gas masks daily are being distributed for infants. They are huge affairs resembling sleeping bags topped by divers' helmets.

A special kind of transparent sticking plaster has been placed over many windows to keep the panes from scattering in case of explosions.

More and more soldiers are seen and at times their uniforms dominate some of the busiest streets. Now and then one sees a husband and wife going off to war together—the man in full territorial kit, the woman in the khaki of the women's reserve.

Men and boys with valises and knapsacks rush through the streets seeking transportation to concentration points. The well dressed officers and reservists offer a sharp contrast to the more simply clothed militia.

No Cheering Now

As companies of recruits march past, crowds stop to watch them. But there is no flag waving and no cheers. No one is yearning for glamor or glory. The Britishers silently send their sons and brothers off to war, then go quietly about their business, each one conscious that he has a grim task to perform. Leave-taking between wives and departing husbands is often touching, but even at such moments the women show a surprising amount of stoicism.

During the last days, the chief movement on the streets has not been caused by soldiers or even by adults, but by children who received London's first attention. Already 600,000 children and mothers have been removed. This is one of the largest and the most spectacular migrations that the Old World's largest city ever saw. Never before in the course of three short days did so many Londoners take up their abode in other places.

This was accompanied with some confusion and not a few tears, but most of the little ones as well as their parents remained cheerful and the vast evacuation was completed without serious hitches. The striking smoothness of this operation is considered a spectacular tribute to the co-operation among school teachers, transport staffs, police, and parents. The radio also proved exceedingly effective.

A Pageant of Youth

The scenes at the railway stations made one think of a pageant of youth. Detachment after detachment marched in almost endless lines, led by standard bearers holding aloft banners showing the names of the schools. Teachers with numbered armbands on their sleeves gave brief but clear instructions to the children who carried gas masks and limited personal equipment.

Elder children were in charge of younger brothers and sisters. All wore tags bearing their names, home addresses and destinations. Tear-stained faces were noticed occasionally but when there was long waiting and spirits flagged, teachers, policemen, or trainmen usually succeeded in restoring a cheerful atmosphere. London's children showed themselves regular little soldiers.

Many of them who had never been in the country before felt happy and some cheered as their underground trains rushed from the dark tunnel into beautiful rural scenes.

It is planned that the children shall attend school in their new places of sojourn, even though facilities will be limited.

London Eerie at Night

So far, the gloomiest aspects of the new situation are the blackouts. London at night is dark, almost perfectly dark. Traffic is largely discontinued. What must go on is slowed down almost to a walk, in fact to a groping. Street lights are so shaded that they are practically extinguished. Automobile lights are almost completely hidden behind shrouds of black or blue paper. After night falls, the city seems empty. One has the feeling that everything which moves is feeling its way. The curb stones are painted white, the traffic policemen have something white on. These serve as dim signs in a vast black forest. Distances seem very long and one imagines himself transported into some distant realm of living in an ancient age.

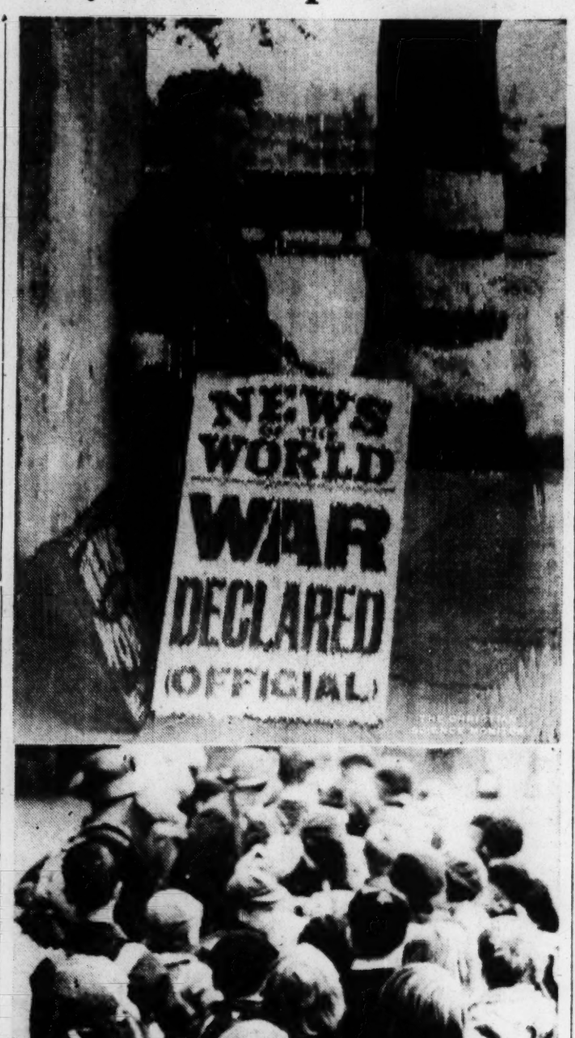
Theaters and places of amusement have been closed. People have been urgently and repeatedly warned not to gather in groups. So seriously is London considered a field of military operations that all persons are warned constantly to wear identification tags.

Bernard Shaw protested against all this in a letter to the Times. "What agent of Chancellor Hitler has suggested that we all cower in darkness and terror"? he asked. If a blackout affects the exuberant Shaw that way, what gloom it must bring to ordinary people!

At a matter of fact some Britishers have been shocked out of their old sense of security and spend much of their time in parks where trenches, dugouts and shelters are everywhere to be seen.

When morning comes, London regains an almost normal appearance but even then the war is always present. The great anti-air raid balloon barrage is constantly in place. Busses have become somewhat scarce. People have to walk more than formerly. Women and girls are seen filling sand bags. Groups of men stand about anti-aircraft guns. Many places at the table and about the fireplace are empty. The voices of children are not heard so much in the parks and playgrounds.

But there is hopefulness, confidence, calm and a complete readiness to sacrifice, as all Britain devotes itself to the supreme task of putting an end to the system of Adolf Hitler.



International; Wide World Radiophone

War News and the Result

Top—Trafalgar Square in London—an extra tells the news. Bottom—Children off for the country, gas masks, packs and all. For many of them it will be the first time they have seen anything rural.

U. S. Clamps Down on Traveling Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The State Department has literally taken over complete control over the movements of American citizens across the Atlantic and in Europe by the new regulations issued over the signature of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

It is proposed to exercise legal powers already available to the Secretary to reduce this travel to an absolute minimum. Following are the significant elements of the Hull announcement, summarized:

All passports in the possession of Americans traveling in Europe or intending to travel there must be returned to the State Department at once for validation.

They will not be returned, or new ones issued, except in cases where "imperative necessity" is supported by documentary proof of that necessity acceptable to the Department.

The Department will be extremely reluctant to grant that such necessity exists.

Women and children will not be included with passports validated for husbands and fathers "unless the urgent and imperative necessity of accompanying them is conclusively established."

Passports will be issued for six months' travel only, returnable to the State Department for safekeeping at the end of that period.

In order that "extraordinary care" may be taken in keeping Americans out of danger zones, applications for new passports or validation of existing passports must be made at least three weeks in advance of date of sailing.

Full details must be given in the case of persons with commercial objectives, as to the precise relationship with the sponsoring organization, reason for trip, etc.

Penalties for failure of anyone to follow these regulations include the drastic possible forfeiture of protection from the United States. The Hull announcement says that in such a case, "protection of the United States may be withheld from him while he is abroad."

Stated fines for false statements in connection with securing passports and validations include $2,000 fine, up to five years' imprisonment or both, and the Hull statement specifically says that commercial firms as well as individuals will be held strictly to account under these provisions of the law, for statements made when seeking passports.

China's Gifts to Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—By pausing to observe the 150th anniversary of the arrival in the islands of the first Chinese, Hawaii has been afforded a freshened appreciation of the contribution which Chinese residents have made to the cultural and economic life of the Territory.

Sesquicentennial ceremonies, including radiocasts, banquets and pageantry, are planned for Sept. 6 and 7. One result of this observance, in addition to setting forth the history and character of the Chinese community in clearer perspective, has been to remind Hawaii of the important roles which residents of Chinese ancestry play in civic and governmental affairs.

There are in Hawaii today more Chinese than Hawaiians. Latest census estimates place the number of Chinese at approximately 28,000 as compared with approximately 21,000 Hawaiians. There are, in addition approximately 19,000 Asiatic-Hawaiians, most of whom are offspring of Chinese-Hawaiian marriages.

Chinese in Hawaii are outnumbered more than five to one by the 150,000 Japanese, but their leadership in business and community affairs is proportionately stronger than their numbers would indicate.

Many of Hawaii's most influential citizens, including David Y. K. Akana, Acting Mayor of Honolulu; Ernest Kai, Assistant Attorney General, and Senator William Heen, member of the Territorial Legislature, are of Chinest descent.

An appreciable percentage of the Territory's business passes through the hands of Chinese merchants, most of whom are descendants of immigrants imported many years ago to work on sugar plantations.

Although 85 per cent of them are American citizens, Chinese in the Territory feel strong political sympathies for their ancestral homeland. At least partially responsible for this sympathy is the lingering admiration for Dr. Sun Yat Sen who was educated in Hawaii before becoming chief instigator of the Chinese revolution and later, first President of the Chinese Republic.

When the first Chinese arrived in Hawaii and who they were is not definitely known. As early as 1798 Capt. George Vancouver, in his journal of that period, tells of seeing Chinese in Hawaii. These Chinese, the British navigator reported, were believed to have been left in Hawaii by the sailing ship Eleanor in 1789. It is from this year, 1789, that the sesqui-centennial observance was dated.

Dr. Lothrop Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt approved Sept 1 the designation of Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, Peabody Museum, Embassy, Lima, Peru, as additional United States delegate to the 27th International Congress of Americanists at Lima.

Trotsky Assails Stalin for Pact

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Leon Trotsky, exiled former Soviet Russian War Commissar, says Russia "in reality" took the place of Japan in the Fascist axis by signing a nonaggression pact with Germany.

Denouncing the pact as a "capitulation of Stalin before Fascist imperialism with the end of preserving the Soviet oligarchy," Mr. Trotsky said: "The help of the distant Mikado (Emperor of Japan) to the military operations of Hitler in Europe would have an almost illusory character. On the contrary, the help of Stalin has a deep, real value."

Mr. Trotsky said Stalin, who exiled him a decade ago, "is afraid of war. His policy of capitulation toward Japan in recent years testifies to this."

Stating that the Supréme Soviet ratified the pact with Germany "at the same moment when German troops crossed the Polish border," he added that Germany wanted the pact "because Hitler needed the friendly 'neutrality' of the U. S. S. R., plus Soviet raw materials."

Dispatches From Europe Delayed but Not Distorted

By the Associated Press

European censorship is delaying news but so far as known there has been no suppression of the truth as newspapermen see it.

Chief difficulties are encountered in London where Thursday evening censors walked unannounced into communications offices and took possession. Many dispatches have been held for as long as five hours there. No dispatches come through with the former speed of cable and wireless companies.

Berlin, center of German military information, has a mild censorship but Associated Press correspondents haye no evidence that any dispatches have been suppressed or distorted. Transmission from Berlin at present is more rapid than from other capitals.

Paris has a theoretical censorship even in peace-time which now is functioning actively but with fair speed.

Moscow and Rome maintain a "responsibility censorship" as Berlin did formerly. That means the correspondent may be punished by expulsion from the country if he sends out news considered dangerous or too antagonistic.

Much of the present difficulty was caused by the British interruption of news telephone communications Thursday because news from many European capitals normally was transmitted through London. Since there no longer is free news telephone communication between London and other capitals, news is brought directly to New York from Berlin, Moscow, Rome and elsewhere. That serves to avoid any possible British censorship of such foreign dispatches and also prevents delay.

Russia to Sell to Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—Attitude of Soviet Russia still arouses some anxiety in certain circles as well as resentment, especially among Laborites, though the Soviet spokesman in Moscow yesterday declared the Soviet Army "would never fight alongside Nazis." The U. S. S. R., he added, would sell munitions to both sides.

It is pointed out in this connection, however, that fortunately Russian oil, a commodity Germany needs most, is chiefly found in Caucausus and that Russian means of transport are insufficient to carry large quantities overland to Leningrad for transshipment across the Baltic to Germany. Moreover, by about the end of December the Northern Baltic should normally be frozen. This would leave only the railroad across Rumania and Hungary open and it remains to be seen how much oil Russia would be able to get through to Germany by this route.

Russian View of War

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (AP)—British and French war against Germany has made a deep impression on Soviet Russia.

Precautionary measures including the requisitioning of certain foodstuffs were said to have been taken by the Soviet Union.

There has been no mobilization order but an undisclosed number of reserves were ordered to register immediately in case they are needed.

The fact that Britain and France actually had gone to war with Germany, until recently considered a powerful potential enemy of Russia, made such an impression here that it might have a great influence on Soviet policy.

The viewpoint of the average man was that he could not picture himself fighting side-by-side with Germany with whom Soviet Russia concluded a Nonaggression Pact Aug. 24. He expected Russia to remain neutral, but did not exclude the possibility of entering the war on the side of Britain and France.

Czech Envoy Notified

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (AP)—An unconfirmed report today said the Soviet Government had notified Zdanko Fierlinger, former Czechoslovak Minister to Moscow, that Russia could no longer consider him a diplomatic representative.

Mr. Fierlinger has been residing here with a diplomatic status since Germany's liquidation of his homeland. It was understood he would be permitted to remain here as a civilian.

Arms Attaché to Berlin

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (AP)—The appointment of a new Soviet military attaché to Berlin was announced Sept. 3 in line with Soviet Russia's swiftly changing foreign policy. The new appointee is M. A. Purkaieff.

Music Has Good Summer

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—It's probably your own fault if you didn't get your share of the good music offered all America in the summer just ending. Summer music is, perhaps, the most rapidly growing American cultural activity, just as it is one of the latest undertaken.

Only 13 states have no extended series of important summer concerts, and even these are littered with park bands, school festivals, civic festivals and summer theaters which employ music to some extent.

The other states have all this, and in addition at least 28 major enterprises one of which, the Gargantuan nine-week series in Grant Park, Chicago, plays to 3,500,000 persons each summer. The 28 most important summer concert series are scattered through all sections of the country, most numerous in the East, least so in the South.

It is estimated that every American had some contact with music above the dance-band grade this summer; the 28 major projects, most of which charged an admittance fee, entertained nearly 9,000,000 people. Laid end to end the seasons of the 28 series lasted 177 weeks. Individually, they ranged in length from the 12-week season of the St. Louis Municipal Opera, which shows nightly in Forest Park, to the two-week season, three concerts a week, of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge, Mass.

There were five important new projects launched this summer, all successful. And of the 28 big ones, 18 are less than 10 years old. It is also notable that no major summer series failed to open this season, although one, Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia, almost closed.

Probably the two largest things of their sort in the world are the Grant Park series in Chicago, and the 22-year-old concert series of the Goldman Band in New York. The latter estimates its audiences for the summer at 2,000,000, 1,500,000 below the Chicago venture. Both are free.

The unique Boston "Pops" are far and away the oldest summer venture, having paid their way in Symphony Hall, Boston, for 54 years.

Most remarkable feature of the season was, probably Lily Pons' record as a crowd puller. In New York she brought 22,000 people to the stadium, largest audience in 22 years; in Chicago a quarter of a million, perhaps the largest audience ever to hear a singer in history.

New Reclamation Planned

BURLEY, Idaho — Reclamation projects in Utah and Idaho will be greatly advanced during the present fiscal year by means of a $7,603,000 fund made available by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Burley project office here reports.

The TOWERS HOTEL
Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels
ROOMS and SUITES with serving pantries, refrigeration — reasonable rates— by day, week or under lease.
ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
Clark & Willow Sts., Brooklyn. Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St. Station

In NEW YORK IT'S ESSEX HOUSE
Overlooking Central Park—20 minutes from the World's Fair—a short walk to shops, theatres, Radio City. Rooms are luxuriously furnished, many have park views and all suites have butler's pantries. The cuisine is superb and the service of the highest standard.
Single Rooms from $5.00
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SOON BE FALL ... NOW INSTALL
ESSO Oil Burner
EASY TERMS on monthly Budget Plan with small Down Payment
Installed, Serviced, Guaranteed, And Fueled By The Makers Of Esso Gasoline
COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY
378 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.
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707 S. Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FALL STYLE EXHIBIT OF Richman Brothers Clothes NOW READY

MEN'S styles have gone Hollywood...with all the sparkle, life and color that the word Hollywood implies. Outstanding feature is the broad, square, athletic shoulders. Modified versions for conservative men, of course. New fabrics with Hollywood flavor, too. Also a marvelous new topcoat-overcoat combination with removable zipper-equipped inner garment . . . actually two coats in one. Many other innovations. Come and see.

All Suits and Topcoats
tailored in Our Own Shops and Sold Direct to You without Middleman's Profit
$22.50

All-Wool PREP SUITS
'Way Out Front in Style
$16.50
Sizes 15 to 21 • Extra trousers $3.50
Including all new fall fashions that will be worn at leading prep schools and colleges. Every imaginable pattern and color . . . in typical all-wool college fabrics.

RICHMAN BROTHERS
MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES SINCE 1879
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9
STORES IN EASTERN SECTION
Only regular $22.50 merchandise on sale in our New York City Sales Room
NEW YORK, N. Y. · BOSTON, MASS. · PHILADELPHIA, PA. · PITTSBURGH, PA. · BUFFALO, N. Y. · SYRACUSE, N. Y. · SCRANTON, PA. · HARRISBURG, PA. · WASHINGTON, PA. · ELMIRA, N. Y. · JAMESTOWN, N. Y. · NEW CASTLE, PA. · ERIE, PA. · SCHENECTADY, N. Y. · ALTOONA, PA. · JOHNSTOWN, PA. · WILKES-BARRE, PA. · WHEELING, W. VA.
Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representatives Address Our Factory Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

French in Drive to Ease German Pressure on Poles

(Continued from Page 1)

Katowitz and Chorzow, near the Polish-German frontier in Silesia.

Both towns, on the direct route to Chakow, Poland's ancient capital, virtually had been surrounded by previous attacks where the German border bulges into Southwestern Poland, but the final thrust against them had been delayed.

Germans had said they feared the Poles would blow up mines and steel rolling mills which they said were mined with explosives, but the Poles were said to have been surprised and fled without damaging the valuable property.

Capture of the two towns would give Germany control of the highly important Upper Silesian industrial region.

A United States concern, the American Silesian Company, owns the so-called Harriman-Giesche zinc mines at Katowitz.

Germany claimed to have crushed the entire seventh Polish army division southeast of Czestochowa, which was captured two days ago on the Silesian front. The division staff officers were said to have been taken prisoner.

Reich Planes Over France

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP)—German airplanes invaded France early today for the first time as the French land army sought to relax Germany's pressure on Poland by activity on the Siegfried line of fortifications along the Rhineland frontier.

Sirens sounded in Paris at 3:35 a. m. But the planes did not appear over the city. Flying high, they were understood to have passed over Charleville in the Ardennes Department of Northern France, near the Belgian border.

Soon after the alarm first sounded, an artificial fog was released by Paris anti-aircraft defense forces. It hung over the city so thick it obscured a bright moon and hid Paris from any attacking aircraft. The alarm was not lifted until 7:05 a. m.

The French Air Force already has been active scouting the German Siegfried line.

A terse French General Staff communique yesterday said "contact had been made on the front" with the Germans—a phrase which has not been clearly explained.

British Pamphlet Raid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ept. 5—While Britain is waiting to learn the exact place of its Army and Navy in the campaign now being prepared, some significance is being read into Britain's two first actions, the bombing of German battleships in the Kiel Canal and the "pamphlet raid" over northern and western Germany .

These actions are taken here as pointers to the importance attached both to the strategic use of aircraft and to propaganda of a type developed in 1918. The Kiel raid, which the British claim to have been successful, showed that a handful of airplanes can attempt operation which could previously only have been undertaken by a large naval force after considerable preparation, although it is noted that the Germans claim that 10 out of 12 British planes were lost.

The pamphlet raid takes on added interest owing to the fact, as the German official news agency admits that throughout the extensive flights over German territory the British planes were not challenged by enemy aircraft, only by guns. This fact, coupled with extensive use of aircraft by Germany on Polish fronts is held to underline the importance of the air arm in Germany's attempt at a "hammer blow" on the eastern front, particularly as it has always been claimed that Germany's vast air forces could and would take care of all fronts at once.

Drive by Polish Cavalry

While Germany claims today to be smashing ahead against Polish units on most fronts, Poland also claims successes. It is reported here that Polish cavalry is claimed to have penetrated East Prussia. On the other hand Germany reports the alleged capture of 15,000 Poles in a successful Silesian drive, and the Poles admit a strategic retreat.

What appears to emerge from the rival accounts is that while the full weight of mechanized arms operating on suitable terrains may be felt in the southern area, Poland places hopes in a "war of maneuvers" with few fixed defensive lines. In open country the Polish Army finds the cavalry more successful than mechanized units, and observers declare that it remains to be seen what will be mechanized army effects on the rough hinterland where the roads are few and far between.

France's first official communiqués declare that "operations have been begun" in redemption of the pledge to aid the victim of aggression. German sources reported in the London press state that no shots have yet been fired on the western front, and it is pointed out here that operations referred to are those systematic preparations necessary to a modern army which may have to fight on a heavily fortified front more than 200 miles long.

Although British experts, such as the leader writer in the Daily Herald, doubt whether the Siegfried wall can be held by a small garrison, since it is based more on small "pillboxes" than on the large deep fortifications used in the Maginot Line, it is obvious that any attacking army would have to make formidable preparations.

Recruiting Not Pushed

There is no news of the British Army—except that voluntary recruitings are not being encouraged since the War Secretary's statement that the Army has as many men as it can handle at the moment, and that conscription will bring men in when and as needed. It has been officially stated that more than 200,000 soldiers still have to complete their training and obtain equipment.

The first news the British got of their own war initiative was of the pamphlet raid over Germany. This has been welcomed enthusiastically, a typical comment being a News Chronicle editorial which says: "The British authorities are to be wholeheartedly congratulated on this imaginative stroke. The fact is that this war differs from all previous wars. It is not a struggle between nation and nation . . . it is a struggle by all those men and women, British and German, who believe in liberty and peace. . . . Let the right sort of propaganda continue."

Democratic propaganda not merely continues but seems to be taking an important part in war strategy. All round the radio dial on short, medium, and long waves listeners in this hemisphere can find programs being sent out at all hours of the day in German from French and British stations. Italian radiocasts are also being made on all wavelengths.

Wide World

Arrows Show German Advance in Polish Territory

Warsaw Raided Again

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (AP)—Reports were current today that officials of the Polish Government might leave Warsaw within a few hours.

German planes made two raids on the capital city today.

Most of the staffs of the American, British, and other Embassies arranged to leave the city. Meantime John K. Davis, United States Consul General, and his staff assisted Americans in leaving.

The first raid of the day came while reports were being received indicating that Polish defense lines had been shortened to stiffen positions now held.

Meanwhile German forces in a combined land and air attack yesterday captured the Polish Corridor cities of Bydgoszcz and Grudziadz in long and intensive fighting, a Polish General Staff communiqué stated.

These two cities are strategically located in the south of the Corridor. Grudziadz is on the Vistula 60 miles south of Danzig and just below the East Prussian border, and Bydgoszcz is approximately 40 miles southwest of Grudziadz, near the Vistula.

Capture of the two points seemed to fit official German announcement that Polish forces in the northern Corridor had been "isolated."

Bydgoszcz and Grudziadz were stated to have been given up by Polish forces, Communiqué No. 4 stated last night, "because of heavily superior enemy strength."

Today's communiqué said that south of the border of East Prussia fighting continued on a line between Przasnysz and Ciecwanow, north of Warsaw.

A communiqué said that Polish forces had wtihdrawn from the defense of the large southwestern city of Czestochowa in the face of an overwhelming enemy assault, but that the orderly retreat had been well protected by Polish airplanes which disrupted two German columns in the course of the withdrawal.

The attackers, said the communiqué, used tanks and heavy artillery, The announcement said the Poles lost four planes in the engagement.

In the interior, Poland was suffering from repeated bombing raids, one of which, Sept. 3, damaged the summer home of Ambassador Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., of the United States, 10 miles west of Warsaw.

Danzig dispatches said that the populace there was cleared out of all territory adjoining the Westerplatte ammunition dump yesterday. The dump has been held by a little Polish garrison through three days of attack.

No one knew how many soldiers were sheltered in the red-walled property on a thumb of land jutting into Danzig harbor. But a machine-gun reply to every offensive gesture told of their presence.

Planes loosed between 50 and 60 bombs into the fort yesterday, while cannon kept up the bombardment that has been aimed at the Westerplatte since shortly after the union of former Free City with the German Reich was proclaimed Sept. 1.

The Polish Government announced that public schools would reopen Sept. 11 except where they have been converted into hospitals.

The announcement was regarded as a sign that Poland would attempt to maintain normal life despite the undeclared war.

The Sejm (Parliament) approved a bill permitting members to join the Army without forfeiting their seats.

Jewish Ukrainian minority representatives declared their loyalty to the Polish state.

Canada Plans Defense

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (CP)—Federal and Provincial air raid precautions committees have joined forces against possible enemy attempts upon Canada as the Dominion rushes war preparations and crowds of young men besiege recruiting offices.

A Government spokesman disclosed that co-operation of provinces most likely to be affected by an enemy attack from the air had been obtained and Provincial committees are now in operation. The statement said the Federal committee has been functioning for some months.

Cabinet sub-committees charged with various preparedness activities and the Defense Department worked silently but swiftly to complete a Dominion-wide economic and military set-up.

There was no indication that enlistment would be opened for an overseas force or that the Government would recommend such action when Parliament meets Thursday. However, recruiting was under way for the Canadian Active Service Force.

Danish Town Bombed

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Danish radio yesterday reported a high-flying airplane of unidentified nationality had dropped two bombs on the Danish seaport town of Esbjerg on the west coast of Jutland, killing at least two persons.

The report said a three-story apartment house had been demolished by the bombs. It was not known whether the bombing was deliberate or accidental.

Rumania Is Apprehensive

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Rumanian Army yesterday called up 250,000 reservists, raising its total strength to more than 1,000,000 men.

Informed sources said King Carol, who conferred again with the Crown Council, was apprehensive as to Soviet Russia's intentions.

The Rumanians mined a new railroad bridge across the Dniester River, the Nation's frontier with Russia.

Danish Emergency Rules

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (AP) (Passed through British Censorship)—The right to postpone military service has been canceled and the Danish Parliament has drafted a series of emergency measures.

The Parliament approved organization of an air raid precaution service. It ruled that private property can be expropriated, and forbade hoarding.

A freight committee was named to order ships wherever needed. The World War Extraordinary Commission was recreated and prepared to confiscate stocks, issue ration cards and regulate prices.

How Events Changed German Borders

By a Staff Artist

Germany, 1914, 1919, and 1939

Germany in 1914 had an area of 208,825 square miles and a population of 67,812,000.

After the Treaty of Versailles Germany had an area of 183,381 square miles and a population of 60,900,197.

At the moment Germany invaded Poland, its post-war coup, it had an area of 275,105 square miles and a population of 82,180,686.

British and French Begin War

(Continued from Page 1)

Hitler's Axis partner, suggested a five-power conference to try to settle the Polish-German crisis—a suggestion that came even as the Germans advanced into Poland on three fronts while Nazi bombers roared over Polish cities.

Call to the People

Britain and France were willing, but repeated that before any conference Herr Hitler must agree to withdraw his soldiers from unhappy Poland. They repeated, too, that unless the troops came out they must in any case redeem their pledge to Poland.

The last hour for an answer was 11 a. m. London time (5 a. m. E. S. T. in the United States.) the hour came and passed, and Mr. Chamberlain took his decision.

He went first to the Empire by radio, and then to Parliament.

To the people he said:

"We have done all that any country could do to establish peace.

"But a situation in which no word given by Germany's ruler could be trusted and no people or country could endure has become intolerable, and now that we have resolved to finish it, I know that you will all play your part with calmness and courage.

" . . . May God bless you all and may we defend the right, for it is evil things that we shall be fighting against—force, bad faith, injustice, oppression, and persecution."

King George and Queen Elizabeth heard the declaration over the radio in Buckingham Palace, and as the news swept around the Empire its people began to draw together.

Canadian Cabinet Called

The first major action overseas was in Canada. The Prime Minister called the Cabinet to meet. Many authorities said the Dominion already was at war; in any case, it remained to decide to what extent the country would participate and what forces, if any, would be sent overseas.

France based its declaration of war on Germany on the fact that the Reich had replied in the negative to the joint Franco-British demand for withdrawal of troops from Poland.

The old French Republic appeared to take it all philosophically. There were no bells; no red fire as the sons of the men of the Marne prepared to take up again an old battle cry. A French army of 8,000,000 was ready.

Germany's official answer to Britain's declaration of war spoke of "Polish terror," asserted the British Government had "encouraged" Poland "to continue in the criminal attitude which was endangering the peoples of Europe," and put the blame for the war on London.

Hitler Charges Encirclement

Herr Hitler asserted also that Britain was trying to "use all European States and peoples" to encircle Germany.

"Poland," he went on, "was chosen to play the all-important role in this encirclement front when the Soviet Union declined to subordinate its own interests to those of England.

"Continuous persecution of Germans in Poland, the battle begun with every means against the Free City of Danzig, forced me next to take measures on our east front necessary for the security of the Reich."

One of the great unanswered questions remained: what was to be Italy's role in all this. Signor Mussolini was considering the nation's position; British and French sources hoped he would stay neutral.

King Appeals to Empire

One of the most moving of all the day's unforgettable developments was King George's appeal to his vast empire to stand fast.

His voice was low and solemn, he denounced the "selfish pursuit of power" and the breaking of treaties, and he ended:

"With God's help we shall prevail. May he bless and keep us all."

While the word of Britain's action still was racing around the earth, the British and French Ambassadors, following the old tradition, made their last stiff, formal calls upon the German Foreign Ministry. The custom of handing recalled envoys their passports was abandoned.

Hitler Speaks to People

At almost the same time these weary diplomats were saying a punctilious good-by in Berlin, the German Government claimed new victories in Poland. An official announcement asserted specifically that Czestochowa, which lies close to the Upper Silesian industrial region, had fallen to German arms. Other victories were reported.

Not alone Mr. Chamberlain, but Herr Hitler as well, went to the people. In a shortwave broadcast to his armed forces, the German Chancellor told them he was "on my way to the eastern front."

"I shall be there," he added, "to supervise the German forces."

He predicted a successful end to the Eastern (Polish) campaign in a matter of weeks. Then he said:

"After that time, the entire German armed forces of our Reich of 90,000,000 people will be behind you.

"I know that God will favor us with victory as right and justice are on our side. The plutocratic democratic forces again have succeeded in provoking a state of war with the German Reich."

Protection of Civilians

The war that had come at last was marked everywhere by extraordinary preparations for the protection of civilians—air raid shelters and trenches, blackouts in the night hours, gas masks by the millions.

Various countries near the zone of greatest trouble acted quickly to maintain, or try to maintain, neutrality. It was officially announced in Hungary that that country, with Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, was working for the formation of a neutral bloc.

Foreign observers in Moscow expressed conviction that Soviet Russia, the vast imponderable on Poland's east, would stay out.

In Berlin, nonetheless, there was fresh speculation about the possibility of a German-Russian military alliance—to follow already arranged economic and nonaggression pacts which so scrambled the diplomatic lineup of Europe.

This talk sprang up as Adolf Hitler accepted the new Soviet ambassador after his residence in Berlin of less than 24 hours.

Diplomats Quit Warsaw

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (AP)—The United States, British and other embassy staffs planned to be out of Warsaw by nightfall.

The United States Ambassador, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., whose villa outside Warsaw was bombed Sept. 3, left the Embassy in charge of Landreth M. Harrison, Second Secretary, and Maj. William H. Colbern, Military Attache.

Gravest Concern of the U. S. Is to Keep Country Out of War

(Continued from Page 1)

cretionary power. But emphasis on this point serves a very useful purpose in preparing the way for altering the Neutrality Act.

In effect Mr. Early and the President are saying:

"See what neutrality rests on; Not on laws passed by Congress, but on vigilant foresight on the President's part. Only as he and he alone exercises initiative along countless unforeseen lines is there any chance of maintaining neutrality! Therefore, it would be safe enough to remove the present Neutrality Law, leaving this single—and minor—detail to the President along with all the many other aspects of neutrality which are inevitably within the constitutional executive control.

"This is the implication contained in the present White House attitude.

Says War Affects All

Prior to issuance of the Neutrality proclamations, President Roosevelt had defined in his radio address to the Nation his desire to keep war out of the Americas and to maintain non-involvement for the United States. But he significantly warned that "when peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywhere is in danger." He said that "passionately though we may desire detachment, we are forced to realize that every word that comes through the air, every ship that sails the sea, every battle that is fought does affect the American future."

In Washington, over a tense week end, the Administration took a wide range of steps to cope with war conditions. Strenuous efforts were being made to provide for evacuation of American citizens and deter others of them from going into danger zones. Diplomatic protests to Germany were under consideration in the cases of alleged torpedoing of the Athenia, with Americans aboard, and the air bombing of the villa of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to Poland.

President Roosevelt conferred with most leaders involved with foreign policy, national defense, and emergency organization of business or finance in wartime.

Getting Destroyers Ready

One of the most striking decisions taken was to order the reconditioning of 116 American destroyers, which have been lying idle on Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. These sea greyhounds would be extremely useful in convoying American vessels in and out of danger zones. The United States has a large supply of somewhat aged destroyers.

A striking cessation of domestic politics was noticeable in the capital. Almost unanimous comments of approval met the President's radio address, comments that recalled the heartening unity of his first months in office. Telegraphic and telephonic approvals began to come into the White House before the President finished speaking, and continued uninterruptedly throughout the night.

Mr. Roosevelt's address was keyed with his old skill to the mixed emotions of the public. On the one hand, it insisted on American aloofness, winding up with these unqualified pledges: "I hope the United States will keep out of war. I believe that it will. And I give you assurances that every effort of your Government will be directed toward that end. As long as it remains within my power to prevent it, there will be no blackout of peace in the United States."

Puts Onus on Germany

On the other hand, the President clearly indicated where he believed the "war guilt" to lie. He spoke of "the invasion of Poland by Germany." He said significantly that "the unfortunate events of these recent years have been based on the use of force or the threat of force." That is a guarded way of describing one-sided aggression.

With equal point, the Chief Executive reminded the Nation that it could not remain aloof from broken peace, that wars on other continents "affect every American home." And though he was expressing his belief in the possibility of keeping the United States out of war, the President was also saying that he could not prophesy the course of events abroad. Here, too, Mr. Roosevelt said what men-in-the-street seem to think: That while they want to keep out of war they are not sure of their ability to avoid overwhelming events.

In an enigmatic but popular passage, Mr. Roosevelt condemned profiteering. Such remarks always strike a responsive chord with housewives if not with farmers, and yesterday Frank Murphy, Attorney General, announced that his Department was studying the need of possible legislation to punish profiteering.

Despite the official neutral stand of the Government, the Washington atmosphere is far from neutral. Events have swept far beyond 1914, and continue to do so. In the first 24 hours of war, two possible diplomatic protests to Germany emerged.

Skin-Deep Neutrality

In official quarters, though as yet "unofficially," Germany's tactics and position were condemned as vigorously as they were in streetcorner and hearthside conversation. No effort was made to lean over backward, to give Germany the benefit of the doubt on any issue.

It was almost universally assumed, for example, that the Athenia had been torpedoed by a German submarine. Some officials scoffed at the theory that a depth bomb or internal explosion could have caused the accident. Others pointed out Germany's obligations under the 1936 naval convention—reporters did not dig out these facts for themselves, official Washington was ready to hand them out.

And so the old anomaly continues: A nation outwardly eager for peace but emotionally lined up with one side, a President pledging himself to peace while he and his advisers with scant concealment eagerly follow and applaud the activities of one side and criticize those of the other.

It is, in short, generally assumed that Hitler policies have challenged the bases on which the United States, like other nations, seeks to live in stability and good order in the world. From the President down, this conclusion is firmly held. That is the type of neutrality which everybody knows is being waged by the United States, a neutrality—so to speak—in law only. But it is a neutrality which, with the probable exception of the embargo feature of the Neutrality Law, seems to meet with overwhelming national support.

Pre-War Visas Of Britain Voided

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Embassy announces that United Kingdom visas granted or authorized before the outbreak of war have become void. Henceforth, it says, visas will be granted "only in cases of clear necessity" and only at New York City, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco.

"A visa of itself," the Embassy adds, "is no guarantee of permission to enter British territory."

Egyptian Border Watched

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 5 (AP)—(Passed through British Censorship) — High Egyptian sources said that Italian troops are being moved back from the Italian Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

Italy's decision not to take the initiative in any military operations attendant upon the German-Polish conflict was interpreted to mean there was no imminent danger of Egypt being involved in hostilities. At the same time Egyptian and British forces are co-operating closely for defense against any emergency.

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Sinking of Athenia May Help Clarify Submarine Situation

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The tragedy of the sinking of the British liner Athenia may serve the useful purpose of clarifying the American and German positions with respect to submarine warfare on the high seas, through the eliciting from Germany of new pledges of adherence to its treaty obligations against unrestricted submarine warfare—together with denials that the Athenia could have been sunk by a German submarine.

Whether or not the British liner was sunk by a German U-boat, the fact now is that the Berlin Government has formally disavowed such actions anew. If there is any value in such disavowals and renewals of pledges, then this incident may not have been in vain.

As State Department officials waited for the final verdict on casualties, they surveyed the following developments:

1. The German Government, in word at least, hastened to deny responsibility for the incident with such speed that there was a lively hope here that the German Government would not repeat its strategic blunder of unrestricted submarine warfare in the World War, which brought the United States in decisively on the opposite side. A note handed to the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin almost before the rescue work was complete said categorically that "all German naval forces have strictest orders to act in accordance with the rules established by international law and in agreements signed by Germany."

2. So crowded was the North Atlantic with passenger vessels as yet lacking convoys that ample opportunity would exist for submarine attacks, if Germany does not propose to suit its actions to its words. Thus it is expected to become evident almost at once whether the German Government's assurances can be accepted as genuine for the present.

Warning to Germany

3. Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, quickly announcing that he had conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull on the possibility of ordering naval convoys for American passenger liners, significantly held the decision in abeyance for a day at least. His announcement was taken as indicating in no uncertain terms to Germany that it will face the calling out of the American Navy, with all the incalculable results on American opinion which would result from such a determined step, if evidence develops of any hostile intentions. Subsequent word that more than 116 decommissioned destroyers would be put back into service still further indicated the seriousness of the Administration.

4. Secretary Hull's equally quick action in recalling all American passports for validation, and in holding up new passports for European travel except in cases of proven, drastic need, thereupon indicated how far the United States would go in disciplining its nationals, and seeking to keep them out of harm's way. The implication was that as soon as American citizens are evacuated—which is a one-way traffic westward across the Atlantic and not easily to be confused by submarine commanders with supply trade eastward to the British Isles and France, the United States would virtually be keeping its citizens off the dangerous zones of the high seas.

5. The reticence with which Government officials received and handled the news of the Athenia's sinking showed dramatically how firm is the Roosevelt desire not to be swept into a panic, but to act with a deliberation which is counted on to be more effective than frenzied protests.

Meanwhile, pending confirmation that Germany and the United States may be on the way to a firm understanding as to neutral rights and actions on the high seas, the State Department sought to clarify the nature of the German bombing attack on the estate near Warsaw of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, the United States' Ambassador to Poland. Mr. Biddle reported that in his opinion the attack was "deliberate," though he did not indicate on what grounds he arrived at this conclusion. Six heavy bombs struck his property and that of a neighbor, with an undisclosed amount of damage. No persons were injured.

The State Department again leaned over backward in this case by announcing that it would await further determination of the facts. It was learned that the Department does not want to start on a series of protests which might lose weight by hasty drafting or inaccurate charges, and intends that its representations shall be those of a government which thinks carefully, and then means what it says.

Code on Blockade

There is no little satisfaction here that the United States as well as Germany and the other belligerents excepting Poland, should be bound by Article XII, Section 4 of the 1930 London Treaty, offering a code for blockade and counter-blockade action in the high seas whic his prearranged and presumably well thought out by Germany in advance. This code at the same time serves as a restraint on the damage to neutrals from Germany's efforts to break through the cordon of sea power surrounding it, and as a forcible reminder to Germany that failure to observe a similar restraint in the World War may have destroytd some 1,134 allied ships but in the end provoked hostile forces which turned the tide against Germany.

The treaty reads as follows on this matter, having been officially accepted by National Socialist Germany on Nov. 23, 1936:

"In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being summoned, or of active resistance to visit for search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board."

Both Torpedoed And Shelled, Says Athenia's Captain

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A rescue fleet, guarded by the guns of British destroyers was reported officially to have saved all but the first victims from the 15,000-ton British Donaldson liner Athenia, apparently torpedoed and sunk Sept. 3 by a German submarine off the Hebrides in the open Atlantic. The Donaldson line operates in conjunction with the Cunard-White Star line.

There were 1347 passengers and crew aboard, which included united States citizens tentatively listed at 311. The vessel was bound from Liverpool, Belfast, and Glasgow to Canada.

The master of the Athenia, James Cook, on landing at Galway, Ireland, with other survivors said today that his ship was "hit by a torpedo which went through the galley and into the engine room, causing heavy loss of life."

The German Embassy at Washington had issued a statement yesterday declaring that "no German naval vessel could have had anything to do with the disaster of the Athenia. The Embassy stated it had been officially informed by the German Government that "no naval craft was operating in the waters indicated in the British message. Furthermore all German naval forces have the strictest orders to act in accordance with the rules established by international law and in the agreements signed by Germany." This information said the Embassy had been given to Alexander Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in Parliament yesterday that the Athenia was "certainly torpedoed without any warning at 8:59 p. m. the previous day about 200 miles northwest of Ireland. According to my present information the ship was not armed as an auxiliary cruiser."

Survivors of the Athenia began arriving at different points today. A destroyer, followed by another vessel reached Greenock, Scotland, their decks crowded with 600 survivors, 200 of them injured. The Norwegian steamer Knut Nelson landed 430 at Galway, North Ireland.

The Swedish yacht Southern Cross was understood to have taken others on board.

On landing at Galway, Captain Cook stated that after the torpedo had been fired at the Athenia, the submarine rose and shelled the vessel. "One shell carried away the main mast," he said. "It was evidently aimed at the wireless room, but missed its mark." The torpedo, he said, was fired at a range of 800 to 1,000 yards on the port side of the vessel.

Churchill's Athenia Report

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The text of yesterday's statement of Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, concerning the sinking of the British Steamer Athenia is as follows:

I regret to inform the House that a signal was received by the Admiralty about 11 p. m. last night giving the information that the S. S. Athenia had been torpedoed about 200 miles off northwest Ireland at 8:59 p. m. last night.

Orders had already been given by local authorities for destroyers to proceed to her assistance and after midnight four destroyers were proceeding at a high speed to the position and should have been near the position about 10 o'clock this morning.

A further signal was received at 1 a. m. stating that there were 1,400 on board and that the ship was sinking fast.

The Athenia, a steamship of 15,000 tons of the Donaldson Line, had left Liverpool on Saturday evening before the declaration of war and had been ordered to steer off her normal track. She would have been steaming at about 15 knots.

Among the 1,400 on board were over 300 citizens of the United States of America. It will be recollected that Germany agreed to abide by the terms of the London Naval Treaty in perpetuity and she was among the first powers to do so.

These articles stated that the following points were accepted as establishing international law:

Except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being summoned or on active resistance to search, a warship may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant ship, without first placing the passengers and crew in a place of safety.

For this purpose a ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers is assured by reason of weather conditions, proximity to land or the presence of another vessel.

Since the twenty-sixth of August all British merchant ships in the Atlantic have been diverted. Orders have been given for the institution of a convoy on one route since the war was declared.

Of course it will take a little time to bring the general system of convoy into operation. That is being pressed to the utmost.

A message has been received in the Admiralty this morning from the master of the Athenia stating that the passengers and crew, except those killed by the explosion, had taken to the boats and had been picked up. This fortunate aspect does not alter the fact that in no circumstances can open boats 200 miles from land be regarded as safety.

I need scarcely say that the utmost endeavors will be used to employ all means of escort to the fullest capacity and to adopt such other methods as may be necessary for vessels which cannot be convoyed.

We have every belief that the convoy system will be brought into complete operation at an early date.

The Athenia certainly was torpedoed without the slightest warning and in circumstances which the whole opinion of the world after the late war—in which Germany concurred—had stigmatized as inhumane. According to my present information the ship was in no way armed as an auxiliary cruiser.

Saw 'Sub,' Survivor Says

GREENOCK, Scotland, Sept. 5 (AP)—A survivor landing from one of two rescue ships here today declared that a German submarine which torpedoed the British liner Athenia fired two shells at the ship as passengers and crew were taking to lifeboats.

The survivor, John McEwan of Glasgow, said:

"We all put on our lifebelts and went to our boat stations. The submarine then dived out of sight and several times during the night, when we were in the lifeboats, we heard the submarine passing below.

"There was a great deal of smoke when the torpedo struck our vessel. But through the smoke I could see the submarine break the surface and fire two shots at us.

"Every lifeboat was away an hour after we were struck. The liner first of all listed and then righted herself and began to go slowly down by the head. We drifted until 2:30 in the morning when a Norwegian ship picked us up."

Ship Is Sunk Off Sweden

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (AP)—Reports were received here today that an unidentified steamer was sunk last night by an explosion off Falsterbo, southern Sweden. The explosion was observed by a nearby lightship. The reports said apparently the vessel collided with a mine field.

King George Calls for Firm Stand

Wide World Radiophoto

Every Household at Home and Overseas Addressed

King George VI of Great Britain is shown here delivering his brief but dramatic call to British subjects everywhere to come to Britain's aid in its war on Germany.

Daladier to France

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP)—Following is a translation into English of Premier Edouard Daladier's radio address Sept. 3 to the French nation:

Frenchmen and Frenchwomen:

Since dawn Sept. 1, Poland has been the victim of one of the most brutal and most cynical aggressions. Her frontiers have been violated. Her cities have been bombarded. Her army resists heroically against the intruder. Responsibility for bloodshed rests entirely on the Hitler Government.

Future peace was in Hitler's hands; he chose war. France and England multiplied their efforts to save peace. Even this morning they made an urgent effort to open pacific negotiations.

Germany answered us with refusal.

She refused to reply to all the men whose voices were raised these last few days in favor of peace in the world. She wishes the destruction of Poland in order to insure rapidly her domination of Europe and servitude of France.

In aligning ourselves against the most despicable of tyrannies, in honoring our word, we are fighting to defend our land, our homes, our liberty.

I know in my own conscience I worked without ceasing, without respite, against war until the last minute. With emotion and with tenderness I salute our young soldiers who are now going to do their sacred duty as we ourselves have already done. They can have confidence in their chiefs, who are worthy of them and who already have led France to victory.

The cause of France is the cause of justice. It is the cause of all peaceful and free nations. She will be victorious.

Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, we are waging war because it is forced on us. Each of us will be at his post on French soil—on that soil where respect and human dignity finds one of its last refuges.

You will all unite your efforts in the deep feeling of union and fraternity to save France.

Viva la France!

American Groups Stay in Germany

BERLIN (AP)—Come what may in Europe, more than half-a-hundred Americans citizens, mostly representatives of American business firms and newspaper men, plan to remain in Germany if possible.

An American Chamber of Commerce survey disclosed that there are about 50 Americans in Berlin, and 13 in Hamburg. The families of most newsmen are still here, but virtually all tourists have left.

Embargo Repeal Would Put U. S. In War—Borah

POLAND SPRING, Maine, (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sept. 1 foresaw United States entry into the European conflict if the arms embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act should be repealed.

Declaring "we cannot enter the struggle in part and stay out in part," the elderly statesman said in a statement released at his vacation hotel:

"Our boys would follow our guns into the trenches."

[President Roosevelt said Aug. 29 that a contributory factor in the European crisis was the failure of the Senate to repeal the section of the Neutrality Act making an arms embargo on both sides in a conflict effective as soon as the President declares a state of war exists.]

"If we should furnish arms to one side as has been proposed," the veteran Senator said, "we would be in the war through all the consequences of the war; we would have taken sides and we would go through if the demands of that side called on us to send our boys into the slaughter pen of Europe to 'save democracy' again.

"We cannot safely be neutral and not neutral at the same time. We cannot hope to furnish arms and munitions for one side and if the tide of battle turns against that side escape the pressure of eventualities."

Reich's U. S. Enlistment; Britain Bars Such Action

NEW YORK (AP)—A voluntary enlistment began Sept. 1 at the offices of the German Consulate by men who stood to lose their German citizenship if they did not register for military service.

Dr. Hans Borchers, the German Consul General, and his staff withheld all comment, and would not even confirm that volunteers were being registered.

At that time there were 25 men in the hall outside the Consulate, who were being admitted to a side room. It was from them that reporters learned that registration for military service was taking place.

At the British Consulate, not even British reservists were allowed to register for military service. One applicant, inquiring how he could get across to join the Army, was told it was up to him—that if he had the money and could book passage he could go.

South America Looks To U. S. to Set Course

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 5 (AP)—South America, anxious to maintain neutrality in the European conflict and keep its raw materials moving to the Old World, looked to the United States today for a signal which may indicate the course of the Southern continent.

The outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland found Latin American nations and the United States more nearly in complete accord than in 1914.

The three most powerful South American countries—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—have frequently demonstrated that their interests are linked closely with those of the United States, Britain and France. There have been indications recently that the crisis in Europe has been swinging Argentina's policy closer toward a strong Western Hemisphere defense alliance which Secretary of State Cordell Hull sought and which Argentine rejected at the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru, last December.

Others Will follow

Experienced observers said that whatever lead might be taken by the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile would be followed by the other Latin American nations.

A strong bloc of Argentine deputies and citizens has been pressing for an open avowal of support for the British-French Alliance.

President Roberto Ortiz of Argentina started to swing away from the Rome-Berlin axis last May when he told Congress that unilateral trade agreements with Germany and other nations were objects of necessity rather than desire. Indicting Argentina's greater dependence on the Western Hemisphere, the Buenos Aires Government on the same day announced its decision to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States and a new agreement with Brazil.

Best Customer

Argentina has strong financial reasons for leaning toward the United States, France and Britain. Britain is its best customer, and Argentina knows that in wartime England and France will be the only Old World countries able to buy its wheat and meat.

Argentina remained neutral in the World War, but the recent publication of purported private papers of wartime President Hipolito Yrigoyen disclosed that he had signed a declaration of war against Germany which was withdrawn after Berlin agreed to pay indemnities for submarine attacks against Argentine shippings.

Well-informed sources in Santiago expressed the opinion that Chile would be unable to follow its 1914 policy of independent neutrality, but would favor a common inter-American stand in accordance with Pan-American consultative agreements.

Smithsonian Gets Indian Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—A valuable collection of Indian medals, including a peace medal issued during the Civil War with the head of President Lincoln on one side, and a peace emblem on the other, has been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Miss Helén Nicolay, daughter of John G. Nicolay, biographer of Abraham Lincoln.

These medals, especially between 1861 and 1865, were distributed in large numbers to influential Indians by the War Department as a gesture of friendship and in the effort to preserve the neutrality of the tribes. Similar medals were given in every administration from about 1801 to 1889, forming a complete series of medal portraits of the Presidents, many of them now very rare.

The practice of giving medals to eminent Indians appears to have been started by the British, French, and Spanish early in the colonial period. These medals bore the portraits of the various kings. They were highly prized, as were most decorative objects, by the Indians.

The British continued to award the medals until about 1800. France seems to have stopped the practice about 1750, and Spain very early in the eighteenth century. After the American Revolution the Federal Government tried to persuade the Indians to exchange their King George medals for others bearing the figure of George Washington. Many of them consented to do so, thus symbolically forswearing friendship for the British King.

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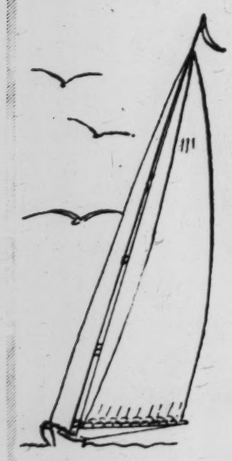

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Churchill and Eden Take Places in 'War Ministry'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—Great Britain has transformed its Cabinet into a "war ministry" with Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden occupying two highly significant posts.

Mr. Churchill—World War First Lord of the Admiralty—is back at his old post. It is the post that he desired, above all others in Britain. And the acclaim with which his return to it was hailed as he passed along the street was reminiscent of the feeling with which Lord Kitchener was greeted in the last war.

The list of new ministers contains some surprises, notably the omission of Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper who resigned the Admiralty post in protest over the Government's Munich policy.

Important Innovation

An important innovation was appointment of a Minister of Economic Warfare—Mr. Ronald Hibbert Cross. The title of this post is regarded as an indication that the British Government, taught by lessons of the last war, is going to do its utmost to prevent essential war supplies from reaching Germany as well as seeking to keep such sources open for Britain.

Mr. Cross, a well-known merchant and banker and Conservative member of Parliament since 1938, has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1938.

Another departure was the naming of Lord Macmillan as Minister of Information. He has had experience at the close of the World War as Assistant Director of Intelligence in the Ministry of Information. In 1933, he served as Chairman of the Canadian Commission on Banking.

Inner Cabinet

An inner cabinet of nine has been named to make those swift decisions necessary in prosecution of the war. Mr. Eden is not in this group but he has been placed in a special position of "access" to the inner cabinet.

The inner "war cabinet" comprises:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Neville Chamberlain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir John Simon.

Foreign Secretary — Viscount Halifax.

Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense—Lord Chatfield.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Winston Churchill.

War Secretary—Leslie Hore Belisha.

Secretary for Air—Sir Kingsley Wood.

Minister Without Portfolio—Lord Hankey.

Lord Privy Seal—Sir Samuel Hoare.

In addition, the following new Ministerial appointments were made:

Lord President of the Council—Earl Stanhope.

Lord Chancellor—Sir Thomas Inskip.

Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security—Sir John Anderson.

Reaction Inside Reich to War

(Continued from Page 1)

something which is capable of an interpretation quite other than that which he intended.

Excluding the unfavorable position in which Germany finds itself today, compared with 1914, as far as military, economic and financial preparations are concerned, more important are the evidences that the German people themselves are not mentally prepared for a large-scale war.

Not as United

For the fact is that there is no united Germany behind Adolf Hitler as there was behind Emperor Wilhelm II. regarding the justification of Germany's action 25 years ago.

Undoubtedly popular feeling against the Poles has long been such that no war would be more popular among the Germans than this one, but the fact is that war is the last thing the Germans want. Hitherto they have been passive agents in all of Herr Hitler's dramatic movements in occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and whatever their inner feelings, they have accepted the faits accomplis because these successes brought few international repercussions. Hitherto German military activities have been on other people's territories, but now where there is a possibility of their experiencing reaction in their own land it will be different.

That there is no united Germany behind Herr Hitler, is the obvious result of suppressions, produced by seven years of National Socialism in all sections of the population, and ignorance, in which the people have been kept regarding actions vital to their own interest—hardly an atmosphere where confidence and unity could exist—let alone flourish.

Discontent Latent

Such discontent will naturally only reveal itself in a period when Germany's military forces suffer a serious setback. Such an occurrence would cause even military circles to think seriously. Even Polish delay of German troops might react unfavorably upon the people who have been told that Poland's resistance cannot last more than two or three weeks. There is also under such conditions no measuring the effect which direct attacks upon Germany itself might have upon the attitude of the masses who are uncertain themselves and who have not known any sort of invasion in their own country for many generations.

Many Germans today also remember the advice laid down by Bismarck, "Happy that statesman whose reasons for entering war are as convincing when war ends as when started."

Trend Is Upward On Diesel Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pointing out that Diesel engine sales in 1934 were much higher than in 1929 and that the trend is still upward, Charles H. Paxton, associate in mechanic arts on the local campus of the University of California, predicted that this type of motor may take over much of the work of the small gasoline and steam engines.

In the field of electric power, the steam turbine remains tops among mass energy producers, he observed, adding, "as long as cheap coal or natural gas is available, the big 1,000,000 kilowatt plants will be run by steam and not Diesel."

Although there has been much talk of powering automobiles with Diesel engines the high initial cost of the Diesel at present renders it prohibitive, Mr. Paxton explains, for a pleasure car would have to be driven 40,000 miles a year to justify the original investment, in his estimation.

Imperial Valley Reports Bumper Flaxseed Yield

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Flaxseed from 42,000 acres brought a gross return of $1,350,000 to Imperial Valley this summer.

L. G. Goar, in charge of the University of California's Imperial Vally field station, checked the production of ten fields which ranged from 36 to 53 bushels. "Never before in the history of flaxseed production have such high commercial yields been recorded," he comments. "However, I am convinced that our better farmers will produce even better yields than these in the future."

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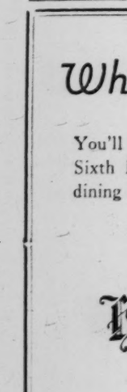

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Chief Dominions Take Firm Stand to Aid Britain; Unity at Home and Abroad Encourages Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—The British people, still in the early stages of girding their loins for the crusade against Hitlerism, have been greatly heartened by numerous messages of support reaching this country from other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Canada:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 5—Preparations for opening of the Canadian Parliament Thursday went ahead today with the Dominion and provinces on a basis of "presumptive war" at Britain's side.

Only details of Canada's participation remain to be decided. Assurance of support was given to Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King during the dark days of the crisis and another expression of Canada's readiness to help was made yesterday in an address by Mr. King.

How far Canada will go—whether or not its assistance fill include the sending of an expeditionary force—will not be known until Thursday, Sept. 7, when Parliament meets to consider legislation under the War Measures Act, which has been invoked.

Already the Dominions militia is on a wartime basis and partial mobilization has been ordered. Thousands have sought to enlist, and they are being added to the forces of the permanent non-active units whose peacetime strength is far below their fighting complement.

By calling Parliament Mr. King is fulfilling the pledge he has repeatedly made to the Canadian people that in the event of war he would summon their representatives and let them decide the part Canada will play.

Overseas Force Not Expected

While the public imagination and zeal is caught by the desire to give active military service, and while there is a mounting demand from eager young Canadians that they be given an opportunity to retrace the path to the front taken by their fathers in 1914, the feeling is here that Canada's most important contribution in this war will be through its ability to produce foodstuffs and the materials of war. In fact it is believed that the landing of a large expeditionary force from any of the Dominions in Great Britain at the present time would be a hindrance rather than an aid.

With the establishment of United States neutrality the importance of Canada as a source of supply will increase greatly.

Co-ordinating Board

The measures to be submitted to the legislators when they meet have not been disclosed, but it is believed that it will make possible a war administration board which would operate not only as a food control board but as a general munitions board. It is expected that well-known industrialists will be asked to direct the co-ordination of the resources of the Nation.

Support of Labor

The All-Canadian Congress of Labor, through A. R. Mosher, President, pledged support to Prime Minister King, and proposed formation of a national advisory council with labor members.

Dr. Robert J. Manion, leader of the Conservative Party, expressed "complete agreement" with Sir Wilfred Laurier's declaration that "when Britain is at war, Canada is at war."

Canadian provinces generally supported the Dominion policy. One dissenting voice came from Paul Gouin, leader of Quebec's Action Liberale Nationale party. He opposed Quebec Province's "participation" in the war.

Australia:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 5—Australia, officially at war with Germany within an hour of Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration in London, is speeding its war measures.

Three hours after Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies had radiocast Australia's decision, powers were proclaimed for mobilization of all branches of citizen and naval military air forces.

Never Any Doubt

"Never was there any doubt where Britain stood, and neither is any doubt that where Britain stands there stands the people of the entire Brtish world," said Mr. Menzies.

Australia's Contribution

He warned war would involve not only soliders, sailors, and airmen, but foodstuffs. Australia's staying power and that of the mother country are best assisted by maintaining production, employment, and business, and with them strength, he said. In a radiocast, the Defense Minister, Mr. G A. Street, said the miiltia was at full strength, the Navy on a war footing and strategically disposed. the air force at its stations, and munitions output speeding.

Formation of a National War Cabinet is anticipated after the Parliamentary war statement by the Prime Minister Sept. 6.

New Zealand:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 5—New Zealand yesterday declared war on Germany ranging itself beside other members of the Commonwealth in an effort to carry out Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration that Hitlerism must be crushed.

Even before Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum it was certain the New Zealand Government would place itself beside the British. Acting Prime Minister Fraser, radiocasting Sept. 2, said all steps taken assure Britain that New Zealand strongly endorsed the moves made to avoid war and the determination to honor the pledged word to Poland. The same day the Labor Party, the Government's political organization declared that while it did not believe any problem could be settled by war, it must support Britain in its efforts to prevent continued aggression against free peoples—an attitude which is only a culmination to New Zealand's policy of collective security.

Acts Mobilized

A week ago New Zealand began preparations to translate its promises into acts. Mobilization warnings were sent out, anti-sabotage guards were posted; coast defenses were manned; coast patrols were begun to prevent possible raids. The withdrawal of Japan from the Anti-Comintern Pact has now placed a completely new face on the situation, leaving New Zealand free to ponder measures of more active co-operation with Britain than it previously thought possible because of freeing of forces likely to be held here in the event of a two-hemisphere war.

How this new situation will be exploited is a strict secret. Even before the military censorship, newspapers generally agreed to cease publication of military news. All moves here the past week were not announced. Many are unknown. There is no doubt New Zealand will give Britain full military support.

New Zealand in the World War sent abroad 100,000 men who captured the German Colony of Western Samoa, fought in Egypt, Gallipoli, Sinai, and France. New Zealand is much better equipped, especially with technicians, airplane pilots and mechanics, who are graduating far beyond the reach of German bombs.

Plans Made

Planning for a war has been proceeding here for the past two years. It was already far advanced at the time of the Munich pact. This gave impetus to the preparations so that all the machinery of wartime existed in skeleton form early this year. It merely needed to be placed in operation.

The first step in a series of progressive moves, mobilizing the country's strength, was a declaration of state emergency. On Sept. 1 invocation of powers to control prices and shipping, mobilize the Air Force, Army and Navy, and impose censorship were taken.

Consequently a proclamation of a state of war between New Zealand and Germany by Governor General Galway was not a surprise proclamation.

The New Zealand Government is convinced this step meets with full approval of the people and will give the fullest consideration suggestions to the British Government about methods by which the Dominion can best assist the common cause, the Governor General said.

Union of South Africa:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 5—The Union of South Africa voted today in Parliament to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. The issue is joined between opposing viewpoints, and the Government of Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog may fall.

The Assembly previously defeated, 80 to 66, a Government motion that would have kept South Africa neutral. The motion asked that South Africa's relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged, as if no war was being waged."

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, earlier had sponsored a proposal for severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The Smuts proposal was adopted, and he is expected momentarily to form a new Cabinet succeeding that of General Hertzog.

South Africa is entirely dependent for its defense on the British Navy and has for years worked in closest co-operation with Britain in the organization of the local defense system. Moreover, the proximity of the British naval base at Simonstown to Cape Town—only 20 miles away—is regarded as making South African neutrality virtually impossible.

While some quarters in London have been expressing strong feeling that Mr. Hertzog should have indicated the Government attitude earlier, official hesitancy is interpreted here as a desire not to provoke prematurely the small anti-British section.

To risk for the sake of a mere gesture a repetition of 1914 when this element rebelled would be unjustifiable, it is felt.

Eire:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Sept. 5—The big gap existing in theory between Eire's professed determination to remain neutral in a war in which Great Britain is engaged and staunch unqualified backing for the British cause promised by Northern Ireland is likely to be considered closed in practice.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has repeatedly declared Eire's desire and intention of doing its utmost to remain neutral, and this policy was voted by the Dail Eireann Sept. 2. But Mr. de Valera has also voiced anxiety lest his country's need to continue trading with Britain should render neutrality virtually impossible.

Depends on Navy

Further, the coasts of Eire are entirely dependent on the British Navy for defense, and the British Air Force would be needed to fend off any large-scale bomb attacks on Eire territory. Just as Britain would be virtually Eire's only market in wartime, so Eire would rely mainly on Britain for essential raw materials, including gasoline.

Eire farmers who have experienced lean times in recent years are thought unlikely to allow their consciences regarding support for the British cause to prevent them from benefiting from the big new British demand for Eire's agricultural produce.

It is not forgotten either that 50,000 Irish were killed in the World War at a time when Irish feeling ran high against the British, who have since removed most sources of friction.

On the other hand the Roman Catholic church on the whole has little sympathy with the present Reich Government and Britain's concession to Eire in exempting Ulster from conscription, thereby insuring that the Southern Irish minority in the north are not forced to fight under the British flag is thought to have removed what might have been the thorniest issue in the present Anglo-Eire situation.

Resources Pledged

The Northern Ireland House of Commons yesterday heard Lord Craigavon pledge "no slackening" in Ulster's loyalty to Britain. The "whole of our resources" will be placed "at the command of the British Government," the Premier added.

India:

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, proclaimed today a state of grave emergency in India and promulgated the "defense of India" ordinance which gives widest powers to the executive.

The Viceroy also received Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, in the morning.

BOMBAY, India, Sept. 5 (AP)—Two hundred and fifteen German men were arrested yesterday in Bombay. Similar arrests were reported in all parts of India.

Egypt:

CAIRO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Egyptian Government decided yesterday to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and the Egyptian Minister to Berlin was instructed to ask for his passport.

Equipping Indian Units:

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The British Government, a communiqué said, contemplates a substantial contribution to the re-

War and the Nations

With war in Europe and incidents multiplying on all seas, nations must choose.

Some are bound by automatic commitments. Others declare their neutrality in order to protect themselves and enjoy rights and privileges under international law.

The known positions to date are:

At War

Germany—Without an active ally—against Poland, Britain, and France. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and others in Empire, stand with Britain. French Empire supports homeland.

Inactive Ally

Italy, bound by a seemingly inescapable military alliance of May 22, this year, to help the Reich "immediately" when "involved in military entanglements," holds aloof for the present.

Peace Front Members

Greece, Rumania, and Turkey, all temporarily neutral, but guaranteed by Britain and France as Poland was. This means that any attack on them would give Britain and France rights to defend them.

Russian Uncertainties

With everything to gain by a weakening of any or all capitalist powers, Soviet Russia astutely watches events. If aid to the Reich will embarrass Britain and France, that is one thrust, already being made. If Germany should become too strong, the Soviets could return to their former anti-Nazi policy. For now, Russia proclaims trade with all, and has nonaggression and trade pacts with Germany.

Neutrals

The United States, by proclamations today, Sept. 5.

Eire, holding aloof from Britain.

Japan, recent ex-member of the Rome-Berlin Anti-Comunist Pact. Japan announces it will pursue a policy of "splendid isolation" and concentrate on the China "incident."

Spain, neutral and opposed to Reich's Russian policy.

Portugal, neutral but friendly to Britain.

Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania reported forming a neutral Balkan Bloc.

Switzerland, traditional neutral. Germany gave assurance of respect as long as Swiss act neutral.

Belgium, neutral, with German assurances.

Netherlands, same as Belgium.

Sweden and Norway, neutral with Reich pledge.

Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, neutral with Reich nonaggression treaties, the first-named March 23, the others June 7 this year.

Denmark, same as above, treaty March 31. Iceland included.

Finland, neutral.

Latin America: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and others declared neutral.

China, at war with Japan and favorable to the Allies, but neutral in Europe's war.

Key powers—Italy, Spain, Hungary, Japan—weigh events before committing themselves too far either way.

Italy:

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini has Europe guessing as to which way Italy will turn, now that war has come with Italy still on the sidelines.

The man who for years told Italians they were a warrior people and insisted war is "a natural event in the life of a people" is for the moment Europe's chief apostle of peace.

Italian newspapers have stressed Il Duce's efforts to save the peace at the last minute, and published documents to prove his efforts.

The Premier indicates plainly he has no plan for involving Italy in war right now, for he has approved the sailing of Italy's two finest merchant vessels, the Rex and the Conte di Savoia, for the United States to carry hundreds of Americans home. The Rex will leave Naples Sept. 9 and the Conte di Savoia, Sept. 13.

There has been only one official statement of policy in the past few days. That was to the effect Italy is taking no military initiative.

Spain:

MADRID, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Government last night officially declared Spain's neutrality in the European war.

The Burgos official bulletin published a decree today signed by President Franco saying:

"There being officially recorded a state of war which unfortunately exists between England, France, and Poland on one hand and Germany on the other hand, I order the present decree to all Spanish subjects to maintain the strictest neutrality in accordance with existing laws and principles of international law."

Hungary:

BUDAPEST, Sept. 5 (AP)—Hungary watched Europe's new war torn between a desire to remain neutral and a keen interest in repaying a long-standing debt to Poland for the part Polish patriots played in the 1848 fight for Hungarian independence.

Meanwhile, southeastern Europe, zealous to keep war from spreading to this corner of the Continent, has proclaimed its neutrality to the world, but still it is taking no chances.

In case the clash of the great powers draws them into the conflict, the five little nations—Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece—are ready with 2,400,000 men mobilized for action and 3,000,000 more in reserve.

Japan:

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP)—Renzo Sawada, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, notified the British, American, Italian, French, German, and Polish diplomatic representatives today of Japan's decision to remain neutral in the European war.

At the same time a Foreign Office statement drew "serious attention of the belligerent powers to the desirability of elimination of all causes for untoward incidents between the (European) belligerent powers in China."

This meant that Japan reiterated its responsibility for maintaining neutrality in the occupied areas of China.

Significantly the Soviet diplomatic representative was not invited. Some observers believe Russian assistance to China in its war against Japan will be increased.

Slovakia:

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Sept. 5 (AP)—Little Slovakia, already a base for German attack against Poland, issued what amounted to a declaration of war against Poland Sept. 3.

Slovakia's fully-mobilized army of 300,000 was told by War Minister General Ferdinand Csatlos that Slovak interests had "become allied to the German Army and in hostile relationship to Poland."

Latin America:

Latin American countries, from Associated Press dispatches, rapidly join the neutral ranks in the wake of similar action by the United States.

Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Guatemala are known to have proclaimed neutrality. Colombia sponsored an American "union of neutrality." Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Peru were among nations favoring such a union.

In Mexico, the Confederation of Mexican Workers called on workers throughout Latin America to support Britain and France. Oil shipments to Germany are reported discontinued due to war risks.

Costa Rica is protecting its German residents against anti-Nazi outbreaks.

Poles Throng Holiday Spots Until Final Hour of Peace

By Christopher Buckley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GDYNIA, Poland, Sept. 5—Peace and comparative normalcy that reigned throughout Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and East Poland but a few days ago was illustrated by the experience of eyewitnesses.

Today, war has changed all this quickly and drastically. Where formerly trains traveled safely, now there were only troop trains or those evacuating Poles from the Corridor to inland points. Fields which formerly were full of animals and women and boys gathering the harvest now were empty and roads were choked with refugees carrying their few possessions in handcarts or in heavy packs over their shoulders. They were heading for anywhere—they knew not where—as long as it offered hope of safety.

The train on which I left Warsaw on that warm August morning was bound for Hel. Hel, it should be explained, is one of the most picturesque Polish holiday resorts situated at the extremity of a thickly wooded spot of land extending some 20 miles into the Baltic Sea. In some places it is barely 200 yards wide. Even in the days of crisis there were some holiday makers on the train although the war cloud that had been looming since March had drawn appreciably nearer during the past few days. Warsaw itself was as peaceful as it had been all the month, though certain indications showed the gravity of the situation.

German citizens were unobtrusively departing; British subjects were advised to leave by their Consul General; Polish reservists were being quietly called up, being taken not from a single military class—1909 class due with colors this year — but selected from classes over 16 years old. Departures were scarcely noticeable in the life of a great city. Lift a man from a big block of offices, a waiter from a popular restaurant, a blacksmith from his suburban forge and life continues with only slight readjustments of personnel. Otherwise there was little inidcation of crisis conditions. Newspapers were selling briskly at all hours and were being read everywhere, on streets, in parks, trolley cars, and restaurants.

Not a sod had been cut in the line of trenches that were to appear almost magically over the week end with men, women, and boys all helping by digging in relays day and night. Instructions regarding gas attacks had been posted prominently in the streets, but there had been no general distribution of gas masks. Rigorous steps had been taken against about 15 grocers who had attempted to reap a profit because of a temporary sugar shortage due to transport difficulties. The shops were closed, window boards prominently displayed announced their offense and the tradesmen were sent to a concentration camp. War profiteers are likely to receive short shrift in this country.

However, the general absence of excitement or the hasty improvisation of war preparations rendered the whole atmosphere of Warsaw ominously reminiscent of London in September, 1938. Only after reaching the station could one notice large numbers of troops preparing to rejoin their units. It also became evident that few droshkies were available because the horses had been commandeered for the army.

The train moved through the uneventful country west of Warsaw. At Torun, where we entered the so-called Polish Corridor, there was a marked exodus of military men from the train. At Bydgoszcz—Brombert in German Days—one saw the first evidence of the cruel and far-reaching impact of war, weeping women on the station platform.

Free City Reached

After Tczew, the train entered the territory of the Free City of Danzig. Now every passenger was peering through windows seeking evidence of the political ferment of which these few square miles were the center.

Until one entered the actual suburbs, Danzig fields presented the heart-warming spectacle of peasants gathering the harvest, which in itself is an inspiration to the traveler in these troublous days.

As the train approached the Free City, observers noted that Swastikas were chalked beside the railway lines, a school playground was filled with 20 to 30 camouflaged army trucks, everywhere the National Socialist flag was flying. In another open space, brown-shirted youths were drilling. Flags appeared frequently on approaching Zoppot and the Polisn frontier. The frontier itself, as seen from the railway train appeared casually guarded like any Franco-Belgian crossing.

Poland's port has been described as "the wonder of Europe." When the Versailles Treaty makers felt compelled, on ethnological grounds, to reject the unanimous recommendation of their experts to incorporate Danzig in Poland, it became probable that sooner or later, despite the privileged commercial position granted Poland in the Free City, that Poland would develop a port on that narrow strip of Baltic coast lying wholly under its sovereignty.

That necessity was increased by the events of 1920 which practically ended any hope of increasing the rapprochement which alone could have insured a satisfactory working of the treaty settlement.

Poland Hard Pressed

Poland was hard pressed by invading Russian troops and the fall of Warsaw seemed imminent. At this blackest hour of the struggle, with defenders desperately short of munitions, Danzig dock workers refused to allow arms despatched from western Europe to be unloaded. This action, occurring in the very crisis of its renewed national existence never could be forgotten by Poland. A port on its own territory safeguarding its contact with the sea and western world became a necessity. Work was began in 1924 with the aid of French capital at Gdynia, until then a mere fishing village with barely 400 inhabitants. The succeeding years witnessed one of the masterpieces of post-war constructive achievement. By 1939 not only had the population of Gdynia increased to nearly 150,000 persons, but Gdynia had become the largest Baltic port and the fifth largest on the Continent, a tribute to the national energy and determination of the Poles.

Naturally, Danzig trade has decreased relatively though not entirely. Here are some interesting statistics:

In 1924, the percentage of Polish trade passing through Danzig and Gdynia was more than 99 per cent via Danzig and less than 1 per cent via Gdynia. In 1929 the relative percentages were 75 and 25. In 1933, Gdynia led with 54 per cent to 46 per cent and in 1938 the relative per centages were' about 58 and 42, respectively. In a decade the relative commercial position of these ports had been almost completely reversed. In terms of tonnage Gdynia, which handled 10,167 tons in 1924, 2,822,000 tons in 1929, in 1938 handled just under 10,000,000 tons and 46 per cent of Poland's whole foreign trade. Of Gdynia's exports, a large proportion has been coal from Silesia and foodstuffs, particularly bacon, sugar, eggs, and poultry for England.

A tour around the quays evidenced its businesslike and modern equipment. There was no sign of undue bustle, no talk of war, and no uniforms except harbor officials.

Gdynia enjoys the advantage of being constructed to a planned design. Streets are wide, well lighted, and well paved with houses strongly built of stone and broad flower-lined walks laid out along sea front.

Labor Day Accidents

CHICAGO (AP)—Traffic accidents caused at least 232 fatalities during the Labor Day holiday, according to reports from over the country. Other causes swelled the total to an estimated 373.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Youth Explores Its Opportunities

And Attitudes in Business Are Stressed Even Beyond Aptitudes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What are the opportunities before youth today? Where are they? What must you, I, the average young person, do to qualify for them? To answer questions like these, the Los Angeles Board of Education is adventuring beyond the charted waters of tradition this summer by conducting, in the true spirit of adventure, a Youth Training School. A succeeding experiment, this new school already has a history, a history written more in terms of expectancy than of looking backward.

Dr. Edward W. Hauck, Principal, and his assistant, Elliot Jensen, took time from one of their busy evening schedules to tell me the story of Youth Training School. It is the story of a hope in action—a hope that educators can serve youthful needs practically, a hope that young people can be taught to face this changing world with confidence and enthusiasm as well as with preparation in some skill. It has taken shape as an evening school, occupying the quarters of one of Los Angeles' best equipped school buildings. Its funds derived from the Federal Emergency Education Project, its policy directed by the city's Board of Education, its staff composed of 40 experienced workers in the fields of adult education and vocational guidance.

Its Intent Entirely Serious

Youth Training School meets four evenings a week this summer, from 6:30 until 9:30 o'clock. It requires no home study, offers no credits, but at the same time it extends no welcome to the casual or the idler. Its intent is entirely serious. Opening its doors to young people between the ages of 18 and 25, it asks them to attend all four evening sessions, for the full time each session, and it also invites them to give what time they can to the daytime field trips held each week. Furthermore, it does not teach specialized subjects, but in the words of its announcement, it promises to give "an overview of the essentials, the problems, and the opportunities" of various business fields.

In vice-principal Jensen's view, this may explain why, of some forty whom he personally interviewed on the first night, only seven or eight young people were enrolled. The others he directed to regular evening schools where they could obtain the training in skills that they were seeking. This may explain, too, why the response to such a program was smaller than was anticipated. Seven hundred enrolled; four hundred have remained; twelve hundred could have been accepted.

The smallness of numbers is in no way discouraging, feels Dr. Hauck. For experimental purposes, he finds that it is an advantage. Here is a new venture, even an adventure, unique in the nation so far as he knows, and not widely publicized even in its own community. What is really surprising about the enrollment is the fact that it is made up almost entirely of employed young people, when the school's program was especially designed to meet the need of the unemployed. This unforeseen situation prompts many questions, one among them being: Is it chiefly the already employed who are seriously tackling the employment problem?

Dr. Hauck and Mr. Jensen do not know, but they feel very sure that those who have jobs are very keen on whatever will better their prospects. They think that the school might have gotten a larger response from the unemployed had it offered them a summer's training in particular trades. Another year this may be possible, but this year the problem had to be approached from the angle of exploring job possibilities.

Overview The Key Word

"Overview" is the key word of the program, at any rate. In commerce, homemaking, and the trades, Youth Training School is giving courses designed to reveal opportunities and inspire preparation. At the end of the summer, expert vocational guidance service will be available to those students who want to start off on some line of intensive training. The curriculum is not stereotyped. Evenings are divided into three periods, the first of which is always an eighty-minute round-table conference at which the students themselves do most of the talking. On the first night of each week, the talk centers on preparation for the job. On the second, the question of opportunity comes up for discussion. The third night is a discussion of what has been observed on that day's field trip to some industrial or business center. On the fourth night, family and social relationships, as they affect the business of earning a living are the subjects.

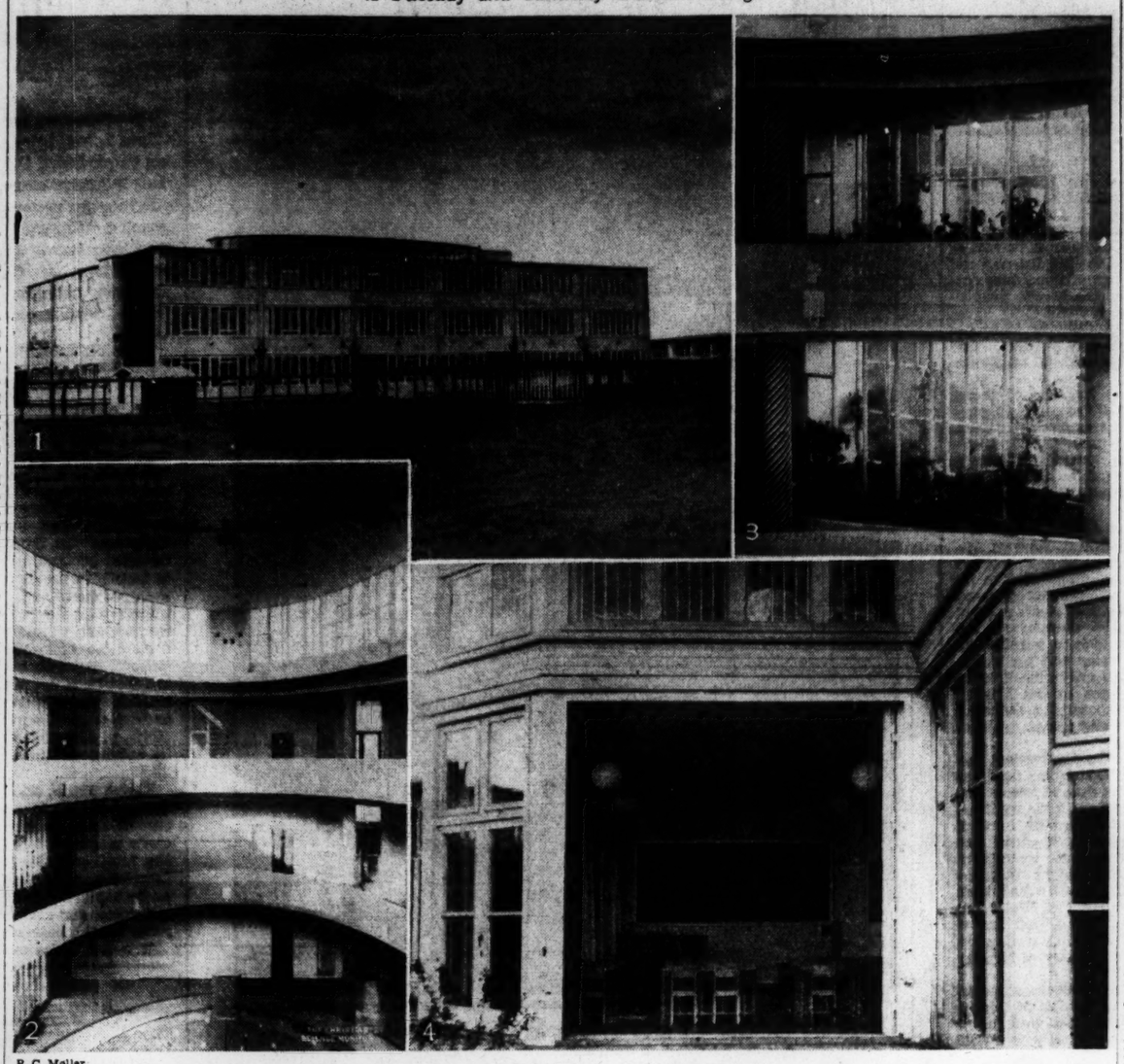
After a ten-minute recess, the conference period is followed by classes intended to give at least a bird's-eye view of and some practical training in the job being studied. Incidentally, the homemaking division is conducted for two types of young women: for those who are finding that running one's own home is a business, and for those who wish to be prepared to enter domestic service.

Viewpoints of Experts

Business leaders come to Youth Training School to tell what their vocations offer and require. In so doing, they provide an unusual opportunity for youth to mingle with experts, to question them, to hear their viewpoints. Stockton Veazey, widely known as an interpreter of the bank to the community, was speaking for the California Bank the night I visited the school. With frank endeavor to obtain their intelligent response, he was unfolding to a group of sixty fine-looking young men and women in the commercial section the specialized opportunities of the modern banking system. Listing character and human kindness highest in his list of qualifications, Mr. Veazey was giving a perfect illustration of the school's thesis that attitudes more than aptitudes are important in business.

Youth Training School impresses one as an instance of high idealism, hard at work in practical ways. Sponsored by a Board of Education minded to explore to the uttermost new ways of serving youth, this experiment is already so fruitful that Dr. Hauck feels he can say with conviction, "Yes, it is very successful."

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick



P. C. Møller

1. Main building of the new modern school at Sundby, part of Copenhagen, Denmark. 2. Central hall of the main building. The ceiling is raised above the roof level to enable the sunlight to reach the interior from all angles. 3. Windows in the central hall. The balcony is railed with fine netting. 4. Classroom in the open air school. The windows are diagonal to give the maximum of light and air. The room can accommodate 24 children divided into groups of six. The windows are double for greater warmth when needed, and the floors of ground-floor rooms are heated underneath with coils. The entire school is in two parts, the main school and the open-air.

A Modern School Building in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Popular education in Denmark is on an exceptionally high level. It is therefore to be expected that the school buildings should keep pace, and be designed on lines which are not only practical but also idealistic and hygienic. A new school has just been completed in Sundby, on the island of Amager, a suburb of Copenhagen. It is constructed in two parts—the main school and an open-air building.

The main school, consisting of three stories and a central hall, contains 29 normal schoolrooms and special classrooms, most of which open to the central hall on their respective floors. In the basement are the gymnastic halls, dressing-rooms and bathrooms, a carpenter's shop, doctor's rooms, and so on. The buildings are so arranged as to shelter the three playgrounds, those for boys and girls, and one for the smaller children.

Situated in the north wing are the drawing classrooms, the teachers' room, and the needlework rooms. The ceiling over the central hall is raised above the roof level, so as to form an oval lantern through which the sun reaches the hall from all angles. The rooms round the hall are provided with a wide window above the door to increase the admission of light and air.

The open air school is the first of its kind in Denmark, its purpose being to teach to backward children, or those suffering from any handicap, the ordinary school subjects, while at the same time giving them special treatment. Such children remain at school longer than the actual working hours. Their meals are prepared on the school premises so that they may have time to rest.

The open air school is planned to accommodate 144 children from this district, there being six classrooms, with windows on two sides, each for 24 pupils. Above the classrooms are communicating rest rooms throughout the length of the building.

Along the morth side is a one-storied wing containing kitchen, dining-rooms, lavatories, medical department, and baths, while at the east end are gymnastic hall, the roof of which is made entirely of glass, dressing-rooms and shower baths. The classrooms are heated by radiated heat and all other rooms by ordinary central heating. The floors of the classrooms on ground level are heated by coils under the floors, the latter being covered with "Ruboleum," except for a strip of tiling along the outer wall, where there are a number of heat conductors to counteract the cold from windows. The two outer walls of the classrooms consist of sliding glass partitions which open straight out to the open air. In order to conserve the indoor heat there are everywhere double doors and windows. The rest halls have sliding roofs so that the sun can be admitted to the various couches. All the children have their meals at the same time. Wash basins are placed conveniently nearby and a separate basin is provided for each child with soap, towel and tooth brush.

Ample room has been provided here also for sport, playgrounds, and school gardens.

For Faculty-Student Conferences

Clinton, N. Y.

Hamilton College's tradition of close faculty-student relationships will be further fostered this year with completion in the fall of new offices for 18 members of its faculty. The rooms, large and attractively furnished, will be well adapted for faculty-student conferences, many of which will take place during a regularly established schedule of faculty "office hours."

The new offices are made possible by transfer of the physics department to a newer biology-geology building and complete renovation of that part of Root Hall of Science thus vacated. The latter is a 42-year-old white-pillared building, presented to the college by the late Elihu Root.

Sharing Titles of the Books You Have Enjoyed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Our first speaker today has poetry for a hobby. Perhaps she or others of you would like to suggest one or two titles of favorite poetry anthologies. The Editorial Page project of collecting titles of five books that would best interpret to English schoolboys American life and history, calls to mind that you Round Tablers might be of great service and interest to one another both within the United States and internationally if you would from time to time pass along the names of books you find particularly worth while for some special reasons. What do you say?—Chairman.

★ ★ ★

Poetry Her Interest

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Each week the Youth Round Table column gets more interesting. I enjoy it so very much. The different activities of its members is most enjoyable. I would love to make a suggestion that those interested in poetry be linked in a chain of friendship. We pen pals could discuss the "pros and cons" and really give and take criticism. Poetry is my hobby and I would welcome pen pals with this same interest.

Lots of love to the Youth Round Table:

And may it grow like a beautiful vine;
Not just for some, but for "all" to entwine.

(Miss) H. F.

★ ★ ★

Will Write in Spanish

Nebraska

Dear Chairman:

I was very glad to see in your column last Tuesday an invitation to "Round Tablers" to correspond in foreign languages. A few years ago, I took a two-year high school course in Spanish, but since then have not had occasion to use it. Perhaps through correspondence with someone who has a knowledge of this language, I might be able to increase the very slight knowledge of it which I have retained. I would be very happy to take advantage of this opportunity, and also to add to my list of pen friends.

(Miss) L. M.

★ ★ ★

Tropical Beauty

Florida

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been reading the Youth Round Table in the Monitor and before that I often read the Mail Bag, through which I received many interesting correspondents. I have found the letters to be very interesting and I am enclosing answers to several.

During the time that I have been reading this column, there has been not a single letter about the wonders of south Florida . . . about the wilder parts of the state . . . about the beauty of tropical nature. Therefore, in a short space, I shall try to give the readers some idea of what there is to be found in this part of the state. In my business, often I make trips out into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamps. Sometimes I carry a complete camping outfit but more often I am equipped with only the necessities: matches, an ax, a knife, a rifle, fishing tackle, and some form of compact food.

Can you imagine being in the midst of the wildest country in the Southeast, perhaps one or two days' tramp from the nearest house, and having neither blankets nor tarpaulin to use for bedding, while your friends in the north are suffering from sub-zero weather? Or can you think of anything more shivery than to be awakened by the cry of a panther or bob-cat somewhere near? Or did you ever get up in the morning and see where a big bear had followed your tracks up to where you started cutting palmetto leaves for a bed? Or have you ever seen an Indian stalking a deer in the middle of a cypress head? Or heard the croaking of an alligator?

At the breaking of a stick, have you seen the air filled to overflowing with white marsh birds? Or can you imagine a more beautiful sight than that small lake somewhere between Naples and West Palm Beach where I stood and counted seven different kinds of waterfowl within 200 yards of my temporary camp? Or the scene of that lake in the nearly-full moon that night . . . the lace of tall mysterious cypress blending with the sweeping festoons of Spanish moss, the wild orchids, and behind all that, the silver-streaked lake bordered with flags and swamp grass . . . and the moon peeping over the tops of pine and cypress on the other side of the lake seemed to add to the witchery of the tropics.

It is a long, hard trip to that lake . . . one day by car and tractor and then two days of tramping, but I have my heart set on a return trip . . . this time for pleasure.

A line about myself: I am 24 years old, was born and raised in the north. Have two hobbies from which I am never free: nature-study and letter writing. I would like to hear from boys or girls who are interested in these two pastimes and will answer every letter. (Mr.) H. F. S.

★ ★ ★

We have received many expressions of appreciation for letters you have written describing unusual features of your own parts of the country or bringing out the beauty and interest of some one else's country you have been visiting. Perhaps many of you are as surprised and interested in some of the descriptions Mr. S. shares of this part of Florida as we are.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Toward Better Latin-American Cultural Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Requests coming in for the collection of 400 Latin-American books to be exhibited in public libraries indicate that the books are going to travel from coast to coast between now and their final farewell showing in Cincinnati next May, according to reports here from the American Library Association which is sponsoring the exhibit.

The books will be in Baltimore from Sept. 15 to Oct. 5, in Cleveland from Oct. 10 to 20, in Albuquerque, N. M., from Oct. 25 to 30, in Claremont, Calif., from Nov. 10 to 30. They will also make a stop at the University of Utah, Corpus Christi, Texas, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Birmingham, Ala., the University of North Carolina, the University of Florida, and other cities not yet scheduled. Shortly after their prevue by librarians at the American Library Association convention in San Francisco in June they went to the Institute of Latin-American Studies held at Ann Arbor, Mich., in our borders to the South.

Recognized Need

As a part of that generally recognized need for more communication and understanding between the United States and Latin-American countries—more comprehension and appreciation of each other's culture, history, and everyday way of life—the display of these books, written, published, and read south of the Rio Grande, is intended to stimulate more interest in our neighbors beyond our borders to the South.

The countries which have responded to the request for some of their representative books for the collection are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Mexico. Colombia sent some of her classics which she has recently published in edition of uniform size and format. They cover subjects of botany, history, fiction, problem of national education, poetry, grammar, and the writings of the Colombian President.

The books coming from Argentina indicate her recent effort to have her own peoples become better acquainted with the customs and history of her neighbors on the South American continent. Six of her books are translations into Spanish of books published in Brazil in Portuguese.

Purchasers Bind Them

American librarians were interested in the group of books very beautifully bound in bright red leather, for practically all books in Latin America are first published in paper covers. It is the purchasers who do the binding. This is very handy, it seems, for if they do not care to keep the books they have not expended too much money, and if they like the book extremely well they can have it bound in the choicest of leather and in the color they prefer.

The children's books in the collection are causing by far the most comment and examination. It appears that South American countries are just beginning to do a job for juvenile readers which was undertaken in this country several decades ago, that of producing children's books adapted particularly for the child thought. The trend in the United States has been to produce books for children on practical, everyday subjects of the informative type with copious illustrations.

Children's Literature

Brazil is leading the way in this pioneering job of producing children's literature intended expressly for young folks. In the collection are found books in Portuguese by the outstanding Brazilian writer of today, Monteiro Lobato. His books for children are believed to be so important that translations are beginning to be made in English and French. In his very delightful narratives for children he writes so gloriously of the national customs, of native sentiments and beliefs, that he receives thousands of letters from youngsters thanking him for his stories.

"The job of library co-operation between countries is still ahead," declared Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association. "We need more collections of Spanish-American books, documents, and periodicals in every section of the country. We need more information about libraries and archives in Latin America and better facilities for international inter-library loans. More of the Latin-American books should be translated into English."

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The Home Forum

On a Literary Pilgrimage

TRAVEL has many and varied pleasures; here we look for one kind, there for another. There is the pleasure simply of new scenes—an unfamiliar coast or landscape, or hills or rivers that for us, at least, have till now been unexplored.

Or again, there is the pleasure of finding ourselves in some place which has ever been associated in our minds with some individual, a writer, who has given intimate life to it in a novel, a poem, or essay. As we see it for the first time, we tread familiar ground. Here, and here, and here are the objects which were already enchanted before we looked at them, which stir us to recognition, or clearer understanding, or perplexed inquiry.

* * *

Some places are rich in literary associations according to our own literary experience. If he knew the literature of Persia, travel in Persia would mean more to a westerner than it does with such scant knowledge of its culture as he may have picked up through western books. Travel among the mountains and villages of Macedonia is exciting to any imaginative person, but it would be all the more so if he knew the Balkan folk-songs as some Bulgarian peasants know them. In the Mediterranean, and especially round the coast of Greece and southern Italy, we would not be without "the surge and thunder of the Odyssey" in our ears and some pre-knowledge of the shore visited by Odysseus in his travels. Tarascon in Provence is unmistakably the town of Alphonse Daudet, and in its streets I have seen more than once the double of Tartarin. There are parts of Flanders which would miss some of their identity for me if Verhaeren had not sung his sad songs of the winds and the dunes and the sea, just as there are towns and villages and pastures in English Dorset which I cannot dissociate from my first acquaintance with them in the novels of Thomas Hardy.

Of all countries, England, with the possible exception of Greece, is far the richest in literary associations; and even Greece cannot give that closeness of intimacy. We must go to Italy, or Holland, or Flanders or perhaps Spain if we would find painters who are the presiding geniuses of places, but to England for writers. The English scene has been depicted often enough by English painters, by Constable and Turner and many others, but its influence in literature is more profound. Indeed the sense of place, and the associations between people and locality, has left a mark upon English literature which is unique and given it characteristics all its own. The Greeks in the time of Homer had it; and Virgil had it; but I doubt if it has played a part in any way comparable in the modern world except in England. Even in the "Canterbury Tales" you get hints of it. Spenser, in spite of his artificiality, showed his awareness of it. And you get the full spirit of the English countryside, intimately and sweetly realized, in many of the plays of Shakespeare.

* * *

Literary critics sometimes speak as if appreciation of nature did not exist in English literature or in English sensibility till Wordsworth and Coleridge discovered it. Yet the English lyrical poetry from its earliest beginnings is full of feeling for nature. Even the formal classicism of Pope does not conceal his fondness for the serene beauty of the Thames valley. And could Gray have written his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" if he had not been deeply affected by that quiet scene in the village of Stoke Poges?

Indeed Stoke Poges is just one of those places where the genius of the poet still presides. The visitor may pass from a region spoilt by an irruption of new villas and unsightly roads, and find himself in Gray's churchyard withdrawn from modernity, in a scene which seems inevitably attuned to the spirit of his elegy.

* * *

It is the same at Selborne. As you approach the village, you will be disappointed by a few ugly recent buildings. But in its center nothing is altered—the broad space bounded by the church, the vicarage, and the inn, and beyond the churchyard the green valley, a meadow rich in wildflowers sloping steeply to the stream and the woodland beyond. Selborne is only one of hundreds of beautiful villages in the English south country; but, to the naturalist, Selborne means Gilbert White. Their names are forever bound up together.

There are few parts of England where you are not near some place which has been the inspiring background of a man of letters and has cast its enduring spell upon his writings. What the Romanticist movement brought into literature was not Nature—that had been sung long before—but mountains. Wordsworth deliberately sought out the wild grandeur of mountains—he had been impressed by the ruggedness of Wales before he settled in Cumberland, and Snowdonia and not the Cumbrian Hills well might have provided the Lake Country of literary history.

As it is, among the steep valleys and peaks of Carnarvonshire one will think of George Borrow, and not of Wordsworth, and follow the route he described so exactly in "Wild Wales." Wordsworth and Coleridge, at the highest point of their creative imagination, should be sought, I think, not primarily in the Lake Country, but in the Quantock Hills of Somerset, looking out over the Severn Estuary and the distant coast of Wales. It was there, in a dramatic moment in their first year of friendship, that Wordsworth recited the poem which made so profound an effect on the mind of Coleridge, and revealed "the sparkle and the dewdrop" which "for the common view" custom had dried up. The cottage at Nether Stowey and the house at Alfoxden, under the wooded slopes of the Quantocks, were the homes of Coleridge and Wordsworth in the eventful period when they were transforming English poetry.

* * *

Our pilgrimage may take us north or south, east or west, and we shall scarcely fail to find places which have been forever rescued from "the common view" by some writer of sensibility. The spirit of the Brontës remains at Haworth among the craggy moorlands of Yorkshire. The Shakespearean England may be found, not perhaps at the too sophisticated Stratford, but in the quieter parts of the countryside around. We may walk over the downlands of Wiltshire with Richard Jefferies, or in Hampshire and Sussex with W. H. Hudson. We may seek the Borough of Crabbe, the Barchester of Trollope, the Casterbridge of Thomas Hardy. One can scarcely walk to any town or village within fifteen miles north or east of Dorchester (Casterbridge) without seeing the hills and farms and pastures which were familiar to Tess and Giles Winterbourne and Clym Yeobright. No region was ever so fully absorbed by a poet's sympathetic understanding and imagination and re-created in literature, as that part of Wessex which Hardy, in its most fugitive aspects, has made lasting.

The pleasure of visiting places associated with writers of books is twofold, in that it enriches one's reading, and intensifies the impression of travel. It links up the present with the past, and enables us to re-picture the scene in its more enduring aspects; for the twentieth century, in its fundamentals, is perhaps not so very different from the eighteenth, or the eighteenth from the sixteenth. Travel has among its advantages not only that it takes us to and fro over the earth, but also backward and forward in time.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Christmas Cove

The gulls fly softly through the fog,
moving without a cry
over the pine tips of the wood
into the vacant sky.
All in a world of fog is blurred
to half-imagined things
and those illusive silent birds
are but the wraith of wings.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

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"THE BALCONY": *An Engraving by Jean-Emile Laboureur*

BORN AT NANTES, in 1877, Jean-Emile Laboureur has become one of the most eminent graphic artists of France. He founded the Society of Independent Painters and Engravers, and his original handling of aquaforte has gained for him many imitators.

Laboureur has depicted in his prints scenes of town and country. He has cultivated a neat style in drawing upon the plate. He invariably stresses and accents the decorative elements which his keen eye discerns in a scene. His method of putting such details on the plate adds to the decorative quality. His etched line is not erratic or approximate; on the contrary, we may observe his devotion to neat parallels, clean curves, and well-defined outlines. In this respect Laboureur is pursuing the course of the modern French School, which has made one of its chief aims the salvaging of design from the vague and elusive shadows of realistic imagery.

Crater Lake, Oregon

Morning drops down the sheer walls,
Scattering molten sapphire
Through the waters. Nothing breaks
The stillness save grasshoppers'
Shrill note, whirring wings of blue
Dragonflies, and lone bird notes.

Far below a little breeze
Runs over the blue water
And faint whitecaps play on low waves.
Old Mazama is long hushed;
Its angry fires are ended,
And only beauty remains.

These children, playing on the rim,
Do they think of Mazama?
Do they love this afternote
Of destruction? They drink in
The loveliness, stretching out
Eager hands in the sweet air.
Laughing, they offer small nuts
To birds and chattering squirrels.

Morning, evening, and moonlight—
Quietude, serenity,
Hovers the fathomless blue.

NELLIE B. MACE

The Silk Road To Rome

THE WHOLE SILK ROAD, from Sian via Anhsi, Kashgar, Samarkand and Seleucia to Tyre, is 4,200 miles as the crow flies and, including bends, something like 6,000 miles, or one-quarter of the length of the equator.

It can be said without exaggeration that this traffic artery through the whole of the old world is the longest, and from a cultural-historical standpoint the most significant connecting link between peoples and continents that has ever existed on earth. The Chinese merchants at Sian, Loyang, or other places, large and important trading centers a few thousand years ago, had no idea where the innumerable bales of silk, which were borne or driven westward by their caravans, ended their journey. The main thing for them was to get their payment from the first middleman. Tokhars, Bactrians, Parthians, Medes and Syrians carried the precious wares farther, but only the Phoenician seamen in Tyre and other Mediterranean ports knew that Rome was the chief market.

The Roman patricians, who decked their wives and daughters in silks, had the vaguest ideas of the popular textile's origin. It was enough for them to know that *sericum* (silk) and *serica* (silk fabric) were produced and exported by a people called the Seres, who lived somewhere in the far east of Asia. The Latin word for silk evidently came from the Chinese *ssu, sse, sser,* in Korean *sir.*

Thus silk became a connecting link between different peoples, and gave rise to the establishment of endless caravan routes.—SVEN HEDIN, in "The Silk Road." (New York: Dutton.)

An Artist's View of the French Coast

BROWN CLIFFS, STREAKED with white and pink; black cliffs, veined with gold; creeks, capes, shores—wound away far as the eye could reach, inexpressibly graceful in outline and harmonious in color.

In the background, the heath-clad hills of the Menez-Hom, pink like the peach blossom, rose in the limpid atmosphere.

And along the beach, fringed with foam, stretched somber woods and golden harvests toward Locronan seated on its graceful mountain-slope, its beautiful church standing sharply out against the sky. . . .

In its bed of tawny sand the sea boiled—a sea of sapphires and amethysts, through which flashed here and there a dazzling gleam of white foam, covered with a thousand barks, whose brown and red sails flapped in the wind.

From precipitous granite walls, constantly exuding moisture, flashing in the sunlight and clouding in the shade, innumerable springs gushed forth and flowed sparkling down over the sand where they wound like moiré ribbons, so clear and transparent as to be almost invisible, then disappeared, losing themselves in the sea, leaving behind them pools, motionless mirrors reflecting the sky and the brown rocks that framed them in.

Occasionally a wave would dash with force against the rocks covered with seaweed, and hurry then swiftly back to the sea, carrying with it the pebbles of the shingly beach.

Around the quiet pools, like flights of swallows, here strongly defined in the full sunshine, there half-veiled by the clouds of dashing spray, moved groups of washerwomen, *svelte* and tall, their heads covered by the white coiffe of Douarnenez, tightly drawn in on the top of the head, and with lappets like pointed wings turned up at the back, leaving the neck bare.

There are here faces with straight profiles, the forehead and chin prominent, the lips thick, the jaws square and strong, the eyes blue and with well-opened lids, the arch of the brow wide, prolonging the eyebrows to the temples—a Gallo-Roman type, dear to Michael Angelo. . . .

Here and there young girls bent gracefully over the water, the head slightly raised, the bare arms extended as they wrung the linen, or rising and falling with the blows of the bats that clacked swiftly to the ceaseless accompaniment of the dashing of the waves.

Then there were groups of children, in rags of every color, tumbling about, and rolling over one another; little half-naked fisher-boys, agile as monkeys; little girls wearing their mothers' old caps hindside foremost; round heads covered with red, curly hair, with ruddy faces that looked at you with glorious eyes and gaping mouths.—JULES BRETON, in "The Life of an Artist." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Being a Boy in Old Boston

WE SHALL NOT go far wrong if we suppose that when Charles entered Mr. Sullivan's school on Park Street at the age of seven, he also graduated from household and backyard supervision to the status of a boy on the Common. Thereafter his shortest path to and from school ran across the Common. In spite of the battles between the Beacon-Hillers or Latin-Schoolers and North-Enders, which sometimes made it a place of danger as well as excitement, and in spite of the gibes that were hurled at little Charles there, the Common was, what he himself called it, "a delightful playground for boys." His parents could remember it as a cow-pasture, and there was still an inticing naturalness about its footways, its green expanses, and its Frog Pond. Below its western edge the new Public Garden and the Back Bay were open spaces full of gleaming water and shining flats. In one or another part of the Common Charles and other boys played the simple games of ball then in vogue and hop-scotch and marbles in their season, and coasted on sleds in winter. . . .

On Sundays there were two services to attend in King's Chapel. The family marched down Beacon Street two by two in good order for the morning service, and Mrs. Eliot and the children arranged themselves in the third box-pew from the rear on the center aisle while Mr. Eliot sat with the choir in the balcony above. In the afternoon the procession moved less briskly; Mrs. Eliot lagged a step or two behind her spouse, little Charles and his sisters were apt to straggle, and after all had reached their places, the children might reflect hungrily that their father . . . was passing out peppermint to help his fellow members in the choir keep awake.—HENRY JAMES, in "Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University 1869-1909." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Pink Parasol

The pink afterglow
over the bluff
lingered late
by the bandstand
where a pink parasol
left by a child
lay like a pink crepe-myrtle
upside down.
Old men plodding up
to their evening rendezvous
above the river
smiled to see
the pink parasol.
Darkness curls around it
like a flower folding its petals for the night.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

The Need of Preparation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW HAPPY WE ARE when we learn that a valued friend, bringing good news, is coming to our home! Gladly we make preparations to receive such a welcome visitor. With diligence we perform any necessary house cleaning. With loving hands we make ready the guest room. If shadows of gloom or foreboding fears have darkened our home, how often they disappear before the knowledge that a friend is coming to us with joyous tidings!

How inspiring, then, it is to realize that a messenger, with a health-bestowing, healing message from God, is knocking constantly upon the door of human consciousness! The Scriptures declare (Revelation 3:20), "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." This refers to the healing Christ, which Mary Baker Eddy has defined in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583) as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Then, let us hear the good news and ponder its meaning. No tidings of greater joy or of more vital import to humanity could come to us than the declaration of spiritual truth, in Christian Science, that man is not mortal, but immortal; that he is not material, but wholly spiritual. No message could be more destructive to fear, disease, and sin than the statement (*ibid.*, p. 468) that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

Christ, Truth, must be welcomed into our thought if it is to abide with us. As in the case of a human friend, we must make adequate preparation for its reception. Impurities must go; false theology and erroneous theories must be abandoned; cherished erroneous habits and practices must be given up; selfishness and sin must be cast out, to make room for the heavenly visitant.

It is not to be expected that false fears, human will, animality, and hate will welcome their destroyer. Therefore, if we have made these evils our bosom companions, we may find ourselves reluctant to accept the message of Christian Science. But let us not be dismayed should such be the case with us. We can exclude these errors from thought just as we sweep up dust or remove cobwebs from the ceiling, if we remember that evil is powerless; that it does not belong to us, and is no more part of us than dust and cobwebs belong to or are part of a house. We shall see the unreality of evil more and more clearly as we hold in view the Christianly scientific fact that God is infinite good, and that man, His image and likeness, is spiritual, reflecting God, good, only.

The Bible points to the need for mental preparation to receive Truth in the effort-stirring demand (Isaiah 40:3), "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." We read also (Luke 12:47), "That servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes." The study of Christian Science sets our feet on the straight and plain path, which leads to the full recognition of and proof that God is the only Life, and that Life, which man reflects, is eternal.

Christian Science declares that God is the only power and presence. Are we prepared to accept this declaration? Then we are willing and ready to abandon any belief in the reality of sinning mortal man, and to acknowledge as real the man of God's creating. This enables us to do God's will, and to reflect His wisdom and love. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 208), "Let us learn of the real and eternal, and prepare for the reign of Spirit, the kingdom of heaven,—the reign and rule of universal harmony, which cannot be lost nor remain forever unseen."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Nécessité d'une Préparation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AVEC QUELLE JOIE nous apprenons qu'une personne dont l'amitié nous est précieuse se rend chez nous, porteuse de bonnes nouvelles! Nous faisons de grand cœur les préparatifs nécessaires pour cette agréable visite. Nous nous empressons de nettoyer s'il y a lieu les coins et les recoins de la maison. Nous apprêtons avec amour la chambre d'ami. Si les ombres de la tristesse, des craintes ou des pressentiments obscurcissaient notre foyer, il arrive souvent qu'elles disparaissent devant la certitude qu'un ami vient nous voir, apportant d'heureuses nouvelles.

Nous sommes donc bien encouragés lorsque nous comprenons qu'un envoyé, porteur d'un message divin qui donne la santé et la guérison, frappe constamment à la porte de la conscience humaine. Les Écritures déclarent (Apocalypse 3:20): "Voici, je me tiens à la porte et je frappe: si quelqu'un entend ma voix et m'ouvre la porte, j'entrerai chez lui, et je souperai avec lui, et lui avec moi." Ceci se rapporte au Christ guérisseur, dont Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 583 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, donne la définition suivante: "La manifestation divine de Dieu, qui vient à la chair pour détruire l'erreur incarnée." Puisqu'il en est ainsi, écoutons la bonne nouvelle et méditons-en la signification. Nous ne saurions recevoir des nouvelles qui nous causent plus de joie ou qui soient d'une plus grande importance pour l'humanité que la déclaration de cette vérité spirituelle, en Science Chrétienne: l'homme n'est pas mortel, mais immortel; loin d'être matériel, il est entièrement spirituel. Pour détruire la crainte, la maladie, le péché, aucun message ne peut être plus efficace que l'énoncé suivant (*ibid.*, p. 468): "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout."

Si nous voulons que le Christ, la Vérité, demeure en nous, il faut lui faire bon accueil dans notre pensée. Nous devons vraiment nous préparer à le recevoir, comme ce serait le cas pour un ami humain. Les souillures doivent disparaître; il est nécessaire d'abandonner la fausse théologie et les théories erronées; il faut renoncer aux habitudes et aux méthodes blâmables, même si nous y étions attachés; il faut chasser l'égoïsme et le péché, pour faire place au visiteur céleste.

On ne peut s'attendre à ce que les fausses craintes, la volonté humaine, les tendances animales, la haine accueillent avec joie leur destructeur. Par conséquent, si nous avons fait de ces erreurs nos compagnons intimes, nous sentirons peut-être chez nous une certaine résistance à l'égard du message de la Science Chrétienne. S'il en est ainsi, ne soyons pas éperdus. On peut exclure ces erreurs de la pensée, précisément comme on balaie la poussière ou qu'on ôte les toiles d'araignée qui déparent un plafond; la chose est possible quand on se rappelle que le mal est impuissant, qu'il ne fait point partie de nous-mêmes, pas plus que la poussière ou les toiles d'araignée ne font partie d'une maison. L'irréalité du mal nous devient toujours plus évidente à mesure que nous nous attachons à ce fait chrétiennement scientifique: Dieu est le bien infini, et l'homme, image et ressemblance de la Divinité, est spirituel; il reflète uniquement Dieu, le bien.

La Bible fait ressortir la nécessité d'une préparation mentale chez ceux qui veulent recevoir la Vérité; voici en quels termes elle nous incite à l'effort (Esaïe 40:3): "Préparez dans le désert le chemin de l'Éternel; aplanissez dans la solitude une route pour notre Dieu!" Nous lisons aussi, dans Luc (12:47): "Ce serviteur qui, ayant connu la volonté de son maître, n'aura rien préparé et n'aura pas fait cette volonté, sera battu de plusieurs coups." L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous met dans le sentier droit et clairement tracé qui nous conduit à reconnaître sans réserve et à prouver avec certitude que Dieu est la seule Vie; qu'en outre la Vie, reflétée par l'homme, est éternelle.

La Science Chrétienne déclare que Dieu est le seul pouvoir, l'unique présence. Sommes-nous prêts à accepter cette déclaration? Dans ce cas, nous désirerons sincèrement abandonner toute croyance à la réalité d'un homme mortel et pécheur; nous tâcherons de ne reconnaître comme réel que l'homme créé par Dieu. Ceci nous permet de faire la volonté de Dieu, de refléter Sa sagesse et Son amour. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 208): "Instruisons-nous du réel et de l'éternel, et préparons-nous pour le règne de l'Esprit, le royaume des cieux,—le règne et le gouvernement de l'harmonie universelle, laquelle ne peut être perdue ni demeurer à jamais invisible."

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1939

Rise Expected In Exports Of Port of Boston

Shipping men forecast increased shipments of those commodities not classed as munitions.

Although neutrality regulations which forbid exportation of war munitions of any kind to belligerent nations will limit the expansion of commerce at the port of Boston, in opinion of leading shipping men today, supplies and commodities that are not classed as munitions are expected to send the volume of ocean borne freight moving out of this port to larger totals than in recent years.

It is expected that foodstuffs, textiles, leather, wearing apparel and many supplies not actually classified as war munitions, will be shipped from Boston and other ports.

Old records disclose the boost given commerce from Boston after the United States entered the World War in 1917, and the post war boom that came with rehabilitation work overseas. Customs figures for the Massachusetts customs district (chiefly the port of Boston) show exports for the year 1910, to be valued at $70,516,789. The figure jumped to $107,475,677 in 1915 and to $192,802,178 in 1920. And that was the peak, the figures gradually declining from then on.

Imports, too, show a similar jump, from $129,006,184 in 1910 to $152,653,791 in 1915 and $392,752,807 in 1920. That year was the peak in imports as well as exports.

In foreign commerce today, the port of Boston is served by 13 steamship companies that are American owned or operated, and one company operated under both the American and Panaman flags. In addition, there are 11 British steamship companies serving Boston in overseas trade, and one British and Netherland company; one British, Norwegian, and Panaman, two Norwegian, two German, one Netherland, one Italian, three Japanese, two Danish and one Swedish, according to tabulations of the United States Army Engineers.

Practically all important trade areas of the world are visited by these lines, which afford 14 services to Europe, 18 to the Far East, six to Africa, three to Australia, four to Egypt, six to India, three to the Mediterranean, four to Scandinavia, four to South America, two to the West Indies and three to Canada. Of all the lines in foreign commerce, one carries passengers only, 25 carry freight only and 14 carry both, though some have passenger limitation.

Just how many of these services will be discontinued for duration of the war is unknown in shipping circles here, but it is felt that many will be diverted entirely to war work.

'Harbor Village' Fine, Lacks Only Back Fence

By Donald B. McCammond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"How I miss that old backyard fence of mine."

That, apparently, is the only complaint of residents of Old Harbor Village now It is the only one expected to float forth from windows of similar housing units planned for Charlestown, Mission Hill, Lenox Street and South Boston Housing Authority.

Space-saving housing plans have no room for those comfortable adjuncts of neighborly gossip—the backyard fence

At least that is the impression left by an interview in which the Boston Housing program was the theme. Opinion of "pioneer" residents at O. H. V. and of Housing officials on popular housing beliefs was desired, and it quickly developed that the subject—the public's misinformation—is one of the chief bogies of the Housing Authority.

Residents Delighted

Old Harbor Village inhabitants report they are "delighted" with their new homes in Public Works Administration-built colony. Housing officials co-operate by exploding a few misconceptions about Government-sponsored housing.

In the first place, Villagers say, there is no regimentation. Life's current is the same as that of a modern apartment house. "Our lives are our own, even to turning on the radio at three in the morning," one said. "So long as we don't disturb our neighbors, of course," he added.

And the charge they are living at the taxpayer's expense is something they deny forcefully. They pay their own way, they assert. Money for construction of housing units does not come out of the taxpayer's pockets, but is borrowed from private sources by the United States Housing Authority. The loans, made over a long term of years at low rates of interest, are repaid out of the rents accruing from the tenants of the projects.

The only sums that are a direct subsidy—here to qucte from housing officials, are used for reducing rents and represent less than 25 cents annually from each man, woman and child in the United States.

No Competition

Nor does the housing program compete with real estate dealers and landlords, officials claimed. For every apartment constructed by the Authority, one must be demolished, so that when 5,300 families are finally settled in the four units in Boston, 5,300 houses or apartments will have been razed.

The only exception is Old Harbor Village. The buildings there were primarily constructed to provide employment for trades that were hardest hit in recent depressions, and no other dwellings were destroyed.

Former landlords of the taken sites have, in most cases, found the Government's offer satisfactory, it was added.

Can the same families who move out of the old structures become tenants of the new, officials were asked. "They're the very ones the units are built for," they exclaimed. As to whether they are financially able, one said, employees of the Authority in a survey of families on the selected sites found the average rental was $15.58 a month. This was simply "shelter rent," and did not include heat, lighting, water, and other utilities. The latter average more than $10 a month, bringing total rents paid by evacuating residents to $25.58 each term.

Below $6 a Room

Average rentals at O. H. V. are $24.50. The only estimate available relating to the Authority's four new units is a monthly "overall" room rental of less than $6. An average apartment contains four rooms.

Well, then, do the families want to move into the new settlement? This was one of the questions on the blanks filled out by the tenants before they left the original tenements, and 70 per cent answered affirmatively.

Not all those who formerly lived on the site can be tenants of the new housing units, however. The restriction is one of family income, which must not exceed five times the overall rental of the apartment. One exception is allowed where there are three or more minor dependents, the family income may go to six times the overall rental.

With no sign of tiring, officials went on with additional facts about the housing program here. Approximately $19,000,000 will be spent for construction of the four units already mentioned. Five other units are planned and sites tentatively have been selected.

One more question, what happens to the families whose weekly income is less than the average monthly rental? The purpose of the housing program is to serve families whose incomes range from $18 to $30 a week, and naturally there are to be apartments at less than the average rental and some at more, it was answered.

To continue with the housing program . . . the Authority in order to resettle the 2,100 families to make way for the new units surveyed 10,000 vacancies in cooperation with Boston school authorities. Nearly 3,000 were immediately condemned as unfit, another 1,000 were too expensive, but more than 6,000 vacancies were acceptable.

In demolishing the dwellings to make room for the new buildings, the Authority has yet to evict any families. About 60 families remain on the sites of the four projects, but are expected to leave within the next week.

Completion of the colonies is expected by August, 1941. The Lenox Street unit is the smallest, scheduled to accommodate 300 families: South Boston next, with 640 families; and Charlestown and Mission Hill will take care of 1,000 families each. The five units planned for the future, it was said in conclusion, will each be about the size of the South Boston project.

All in a Brief Span

By a Staff Photographer; American Airlines

How Air Transport Has Progressed

(1) A scene at Boston airport today, where a swift Douglas plane loads. (2) Administration building at the Boston airport. (3) A young passenger waves good-by as one of the stewardesses of today gets ready for the take-off. (4) One of the first passenger flights from Boston, 12 years ago. Pictured is one of the Fokkers, loading from the bus. (5) After the Fokkers came the "Tin Goose," tri-motored Ford all-metal plane.

Air Transport Pioneers Recall Early Adventures

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On the morning of July 1, 1926, George H. Kiley drew on a pair of hip boots and went over to East Boston. As newly appointed local superintendent of air mail, he was off to take charge of the first air mail flight from New York to Boston that was to land in the sea of mud then blithely known as the "Boston airport."

"It was distinctly complimentary to call Boston's field an airport then," Mr. Kiley laughed today as he recalled the forming by a venturesome New England group of financiers of the Colonial Air Transport, which became the first private air mail contractors in this region.

Up to this time the air mail had been flown by the Post Office Department with the assistance of the Army Air Corps. "The hangars, if you could call them that, were merely sheds," Mr. Kiley recalled. "The approaches to the field were poor, the runways were worse, and woe betide you if you got caught in the backwash of a plane's propellor in that mud."

Field Post Office

Yet that day, Mr. Kiley said, two Army tents were set up on the East Boston field and the first "field post office" functioned selling envelopes and stamps to anyone who wanted to try the air mail that day. Today well-run field post offices are located on major air fields in many American cities, including Boston, operating under the Aegis of the Railway Mail Service.

Sept. 5 is the 21st anniversary of the national air mail service—when it "comes of age"—but in Boston and New England its establishment came some years later.

There is quite a contrast between the 10 air mail schedules now flown daily between New York and Boston and that day in 1926 when LeRoy Thompson set down his open cockpit plane in Boston on the first morning flight from New York or rather Hadley Field, N. J., some 20 miles farther south than the present Newark terminal. A single afternoon schedule, with the morning service, made up the day's flights. Later that same day Hughie Wells, Colonial pilot, took off from Boston, with an honor convoy of two other planes, and the service from the Hub to New York was inaugurated.

First Passengers

There were visionaries in those days who had it figured out that passengers were going to be an important factor in air travel. So it was that three years later, in April, 1929, Colonial acquired a single-motored Fokker "Universal" and inaugurated its first passenger flights. Then Fokker trimotors came in and the "zenith" of air transport was believed reached when the line got its first Ford-Stout planes—the now famous 10-passenger "tin goose." Ten passengers. Think of it!

Ten passengers, most of them admittedly quite nervous over their clackety roaring first flight, were quite a responsibility so Colonial casually made history when it appointed a "flight escort" to answer passengers's questions and serve sketchy meals aloft.

Plane Swayed

Chandler ("Chan") Johnson of Cambridge, was one of those first "flight escorts"—who were forerunners of the girl stewardesses of today—and he chuckled mightily

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

War—New England's Role

Although no immediate prospect looms of special requirements being placed on New England war industries, it was known today that Army, Navy and Air officials look upon this section as a valuable reservoir of materials. It is known that from Maine to Connecticut literally hundreds of plants are under sealed orders.

Should America become involved, they could immediately begin production of uniforms, guns, ships, planes, and munitions.

"Industry in New England plays a vital role in our industrial mobilization program," Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said recently. "In an emergency, we look to it for 70 per cent of our gauges, 60 per cent of the production of small arms, 40 per cent of our machine guns and 40 per cent of our rifles and pisols."

The plans which would put New England under such production are the result of 18 years of investigation and research by military and naval experts.

The Government's war and navy expansion program has already caused considerable activity in this area. At Watertown, Mass., the arsenal has been working night and day; the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have had to turn down private orders; the Bath, Maine, works of the same firm are working at full capacity; the Charlestown Navy Yard here has a full complement of men. Springfield, Remington and Winchester rifle firms in Massachusetts and Connecticut are ready for increased production. Submarine construction goes on at Portsmouth, N. H., and Groton, Conn.

Massachusetts, with half of the 1,500 N. E. firms included in the Government's program, would furnish rubber products, gauze and gloves, shoes, steel, artillery necessities, powder, howitzers, fire control instruments, radios, telephones, communications equipment, tubing blankets and other supplies. Connecticut, with the next largest number of plants, would produce airplane engines and parts, brass products, mechanical tools, gauges, wire and cable, bearings, wool and cotton textiles, uniforms, cordage, automotive equipment and small arms. Similar products are expected from factories in the other four New England states.

With the formation of the industrial mobilization program, increased defenses of this region and expansion of training facilities is expected to receive Congressional approval at the next session.

Appropriations have already been made for enlarging Fort Devens, Mass., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Quonset Point, R. I., has been selected as naval air base, and the Army is expected to select Chicopee, Mass., as its northeastern air center. Coastal defenses are reported to be under consideration for improvement in the next year.

Boston Symphony Affected by War

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, like other American institutions, will be affected by the war in Europe. Among its personnel are a number of Frenchmen and Germans, and others of Greek, Rumanian, Russian, and Italian origin. There are no Englishmen, Australians, New Zealanders, or Canadians. Richard Burgin, concert master, was born in Warsaw, but of Russian parentage.

Undoubtedly some of the men are liable for military service; how many, it is impossible to determine at once, since they are now scattered and cannot be immediately reached. Many of those of foreign birth are naturalized Americans and presumably would not be subject to conscription. On the other hand, some of these might feel under obligation to volunteer their services to their countries of origin.

Some of the players are now in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Charter Draft For Providence Nearly Ready

Mayor and a unicameral council of 26 planned by commission which is to report Oct. 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5—The Charter Revision Commission has nearly completed the draft of a new charter for this city. The new instrument proposes to place control of affairs in the hands of a Mayor and Council of 26, beginning in 1941, instead of the 53-man city Council, now the governing body.

Members of the commission, drawing upon information furnished by a wide assortment of sources, expect to have the draft ready on schedule Oct. 1. It is expected that the major features will be:

1. Retention of the so-called "strong mayor" plan which would give far-reaching powers to the chief executive and broader powers of budgetary control.

2. Substitution of a unicameral council of 26 members, two from each of the city's 13 wards, for the present council.

The City Council now has 53 members, 13 of whom are members of the Board of Aldermen. The reduction would be 50 per cent in the personnel, but would mean no difference in cost, since another reported section of the new proposal will advocate increases in salaries.

Should the voters adopt the charter at the pending referendum, Nov. 7, official notification of approval would be trasnmitted to the General Assembly at its 1940 session, which begins Jan. 2, in accordance with a statute passed at the last session.

Under the law, passage of the referendum by the electorate would be merely a sort of advisory message to the Legislature. It would devolve upon members of the General Assembly to ratify it, with the order then becoming effective in January, 1941.

The unicameral plan is said to represent the consensus of the commission. Opposition is said to have come from the Democratic members of the non-partisan board.

The six other cities in Rhode Island are awaiting public announcement of the details because they might become a pattern for their municipal governments. The six cities are Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Cranston, Newport, Warwick, and Central Falls. There has been considerable agitation for a change in the method of government in these municipalities.

Governor Asked To Intervene In Warehouse Strike

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation asked Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to intervene in the strike of warehousemen of four large chain groceries. It asserted that the strike makes it impossible for the chains to handle fruit and vegetables. The strike was called two weeks ago when the Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, failed to agree with the chains on terms of renewal of a Union contract.

A letter to the Governor from the Farm Federation expressed the "sincere hope" that he would use his good offices "to straighten out the difficulties which exist between employers and employees and permit the enormous quantity of native grown fruits and vegetables, now at the height of their season, to reach the consumers who patronize the chain stores affected."

Mediterranean Ship Brings 118 Persons

The S. S. Exzambion of American Export Lines came into Boston today from Mediterranean ports with 118 passengers of whom 35 landed at Boston's Army Base.

On Aug. 26, after the steamer had sailed from Gibraltar, it received a radio from the Naples office ordering Capt. W. W. Kuhne to turn about and pick up 10 additional passengers at Gibraltar. These persons wer stranded because of cancellation of two Italian ships a week ago. Five were American citizens and five aliens.

Natural Scientists Meet

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Smashing through boundaries of theory and hypotheses to get down to the fundamental concepts of natural science, the basic features of a universal language, the significance of setting up probabilities and the definition and nature of mathematics, scholars concerned with the philosophy of research met at Harvard today for the "Fifth International Congress for the Unity of Science."

Approximately 300 members have registered for the meetings which continue through Sept. 9. Many are from abroad, including representatives of the belligerent nations — England, France, and Germany. The only mention of the trouble in Europe, however, came in the pessimistic view of Dr. Charles W. Morris, philosopher at the University of Chicago, who observed that while war inevitably tends to make the nations involved get the most practical results possible out of research, it is at the cost of neglecting important theoretical and exploratory aspects. "In Germany," he said, "the accent is being placed on technological advancement in a practical way, and that, in the ultimate, works against science.

"The present Congress is the first of this kind to be held in the United States, but it is becoming increasingly evident that this nation is to become the leader in any unity of science, because here we have freedom of thought.

"The soil in totalitarian nations, for example, is not fertile soil for international Congresses. Unfortunately, science is no more separate from great political changes than is art."

Dr. H. B. Curry of Pennsylvania State College examined the problem of mathematical truth from the standpoints of realism, idealism and formalism. Dr. Otto Neurath of The Hague in his paper arguing for the social sciences and a unified science, stated he had no quarrel with terms like chemistry, physics, geology, economics, social sciences, etc., if they are used as book titles, but felt suspicion should attend all natural scientists who try to find lines of demarcation between social sciences and other groups.

Cranberry Crop Promises Sauce And Pie Aplenty

There will be plenty of cranberry sauce to go with the Thanksgiving turkey this year. The crop of little red berries in Massachusetts, leading cranberry producing state, is expected to total 425,000 barrels, compared with 325,000 in 1938 according to figures released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bloom was unsually heavy this year but dry weather curtailed what might have been a bumper crop. Although the berries in most bogs are smaller than usual there are few indications of fruit worm damage. About 71 per cent of the growers reporting anticipate larger harvests than a year ago.

R. I. Road Fatalities Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, R. I., Sept. 5—Col. Jonathan H. Harwood, superintendent of Rhode Island State police, announced from headquarters here yesterday that fatalities on the State-police patrolled highways decreased 26 per cent during the first eight months of the year compared with the corresponding period a year ago. He reported there were 17 fatalities in auto accidents as against 23 in the period a year ago. Nine of the victims were pedestrians.

Total traffic accidents, the report showed, were only slightly less than a year ago. There were 538 accidents in the first seven months, while in the same period of 1938 there were 553 accidents. Final figures for August were not available.

Inattention, speed, and drinking in that order, were the main causes of accidents, the report said. Fewer cases of extreme high speed have been noted this year, the report added.

Reformatory Riot Quelled

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 5 (AP) —Sheriff Henry E. Burnell said early today he and 13 deputies had helped guards quell what he described as a "riot" at the State Reformatory for men at South Windham.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

All New England Except Maine: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Maine: Showers this afternoon, followed by fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday, except showers in extreme east portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday, except showers near Eastport tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Period Sept. 4 to Sept. 9, 1939, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday afternoon or night, ending Tuesday, then generally fair until end of week, showers are likely; warm Monday, considerably cooler Tuesday and Tuesday night, warmer latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	78	Minneapolis	56	73
Bermuda			New Orleans	75	93
Chicago	56	86	New York	69	81
Denver	65	91	Norfolk	75	89
Helena	70	85	Philadelphia	70	83
Kansas City	71	92	St. Louis	62	88
Los Angeles	63	76	San Francisco	54	65
Miami	76	88	Washington	69	86

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 5.
B—Maximum, Sept. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:20 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 4:51 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:43 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Case," 1:45, 5, 8:15.

University—
Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas in "Good Girls Go to Paris." 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Carr Grant and Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:54. Also "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "the Star Maker." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virgina Dale. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both Theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "The Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Radio—Page 10

Fine Arts—
"Legong" ("Dance of the Virgin"), 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:10, 9:45. Also "March of the Movies," 1:10, 2:55, 4:30, 6:10, 7:55, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Chester Morris, Lucille Ball and Wendy Barrie in "Five Came Back." Also The Jones Family in "Everybody's Baby." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Boys." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Mary Boland. Scollay 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Stole a Million," with George Raft and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris." 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

Normandie—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "Prison With Bars," with Corinne Luchaire.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Exile Express," with Anna Sten. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:25, 10:20. Also "Bad Lands," with Robert Barrat and Noah Beery, Jr. 12, 4, 7:55. Stage Show: Slate Bros., Morton and Dennison, Sue Ryan, and Flo and Bob Robinson. 1:20, 5:15, 9:15.

Uptown—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," with Joan Blondell and Walter Connolly. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Bobs Watson. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

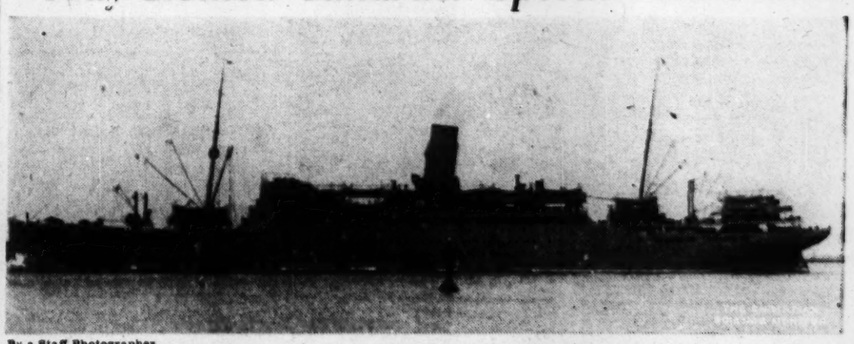
Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:16 a. m., 2:36, 6:03, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Familiy. 10:06 a. m., 1:26, 4:53, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
Graham McNamee's "Going Places." Pete Smith's "Poetry of Nature." "Ferdinand, the Bull." "Paintings of the Masters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Gray-Clothed Cunarder Speeds Homeward



By a Staff Photographer

Franconia Off for Liverpool With 450 Passengers

Clad in its quick new gray paint job, the ship slipped out of Boston Harbor Sunday afternoon. The paint was hastily applied to blend the craft with the ocean. Normally, the ship is white.

Teachers Of Dance Meet Here

The Arts in Boston

The polka, the varsouvienne, and various other social dances of the nineties, which are now replacing the jitterbug type of dancing with increasing popularity, will occupy a prominent place in the program of the sixteenth annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, opening today at the Hotel Bradford and continuing through Sept. 6, 7 and 8.

Distinguished dance teachers from all parts of the country have been engaged to teach these revived forms, as well as techniques of ballet, tap, acrobatic, musical comedy, and ballroom dancing, and to create new dances, for the members attending the sessions.

A convention of dance teachers differs from the ordinary business or professional convention in that little time is spent in conclave, and at least eight hours a day are devoted to actual dancing by the teacher-members themselves.

* * *

Intimate Recital

Elizabeth Halpern, Boston and New York dancer and teacher of the modern dance, will close her summer session at the Contemporary Dance Group studio with an intimate recital in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Saturday evening. She will be assisted in her program by members of the production group.

* * *

Miriam Winslow School No More

In order to give all her time to dance productions and touring, Miriam Winslow has closed her Boston school. With her partner, Foster Fitz-Simons, and her music director, Mary Campbell, she will make her headquarters at Chapel Hill, N. C.

* * *

New Dance Script

A pamphlet, "Dance Writing, Preliminary Outline of a Practical System of Movement Notation," has recently been issued by Sol Babitz, the inventor of this new system.

* * *

Angna's First Play

The versatile Angna Enters, dance-mime, musician, artist, author, and possible movie actress, and the sources of the play, with Twice a Year Press, New York, has announced for Nov. 1 publication her first play, "Love Possessed Juana," in four acts, with incidental music and ballets. The subject is Inquisition Spain.

Two color reproductions of Miss Enters' drawings of Spanish figures, and her black and white architectural drawings for the stage sets, will illustrate the book. Miss Enters has also composed the musical score.

The volume will contain in addition a long preface by Miss Enters, dealing with the Spanish Inquisitions of the sixteenth and twentieth cenutries, the Spanish Civil War, and the sources of the play, with examples of Spanish traditional and popular music.

Besides the regular edition, there will be issued a limited edition of 100 copies, signed by the author.

M. L.

Squalus Lifting Plans

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5 (AP)—Naval officials said today it appeared Thursday was the "earliest possible" date for lifting the submarine Squalus and her 26 dead to the surface of the ocean beneath which it has rested since May 23. Salvage workers ignored the Labor Day holiday to press forward with arrangements for what they hoped would be the final lifting effort.

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New Radio Programs Reflect Coming of the Winter Season

Behind the Microphone

Premieres and the openings of new radio seasons scheduled for the next few days give programs more and more their winter appearance. "Fibber McGee," and his eternal promise to "get them brakes fixed" and "Molly ('Taint Funny) McGee" bring "Wistful Vista" back to the air waves tonight, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Raymond Gram Swing, experienced radio commentator, joins the panel of experts in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Jessica Dragonette will premiere on Thursday in a new sustaining series of half hour programs, with Harold Sanford's Orchestra and male chorus, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8. Return of "Good News," with regulars Fanny Brice and Hanley Stafford, Connie Boswell, Warren Hull and Meredith Willson and his orchestra, Walter Huston as master of ceremonies, and Roland Young in several comedy appearances, is set also for Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9. New is the policy of presenting new music especially commissioned by America's best known popular composers.

Outstanding Sunday program return is the new dramatic series by Orson Welles to open with the playing of Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," with Helen Hayes in support, CBS-WEEI, 8. Margaret Sullavan, Gertrude Lawrence, Katharine Hepburn, Helen Morgan, Madeleine Carroll, among others, are scheduled to appear with Mr. Welles in forthcoming productions.

Cecil de Mille's "Radio Theater" period, featuring versions of outstanding motion pictures, often with the original players in their screen roles, comes back on Monday, CBS-WEEI, 9. The premiere show has not yet been announced.

A. D. H.

War-N. E. Role

(Continued from Page 9)

Europe; how many, the management does not know definitely. One man is positively known to be in France. He is Paul Tortelier, who joined the orchestra in 1937 and sits at the second desk of the cello section. It is believed that he will be called to the colors; perhaps has already joined his regiment.

Another young Frenchman is Jean Devergie, second oboist. It could not be determined today where he is, nor what his present status is, as to nationality.

Among the older Frenchmen, Georges Laurent, first flutist, Fernand Gillet, first oboist, Georges Mager, first trumpet, and Yves Chardon, cellist, are understood to be naturalized Americans. It is thought that they are likely to remain here.

The Germans now in the orchestra are all in the older group, and probably not liable to compulsory service, either because of their age or because of naturalization.

In any event, no difficulty is anticipated in filling any vacancies.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Russian born, is a naturalized American. The fact that the country of his origin is neutral constitutes an important difference between the situation of 1939 and that of 1914, as regards the orchestra. The conductor at the time of the World War was Dr. Karl Muck, a German, who was eventually interned because of alleged pro-German activities.

The presence in the orchestra during the World War of men born in the warring countries caused some unrest but no open trouble. The disruption of the orchestra in 1919 was due to a labor dispute, not to the war.

It is expected that Dr. Koussevitzky and the management will appeal to the orchestra when it reassembles early in October to observe the spirit of neutrality.

Order Sought to Cut Ship's German Call

City Councilor Clement A. Norton, Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, this afternoon telegraphed to President Roosevelt protesting against the scheduled sailing tomorrow of the S. S. Challenge, built by the U. S. Maritime Commission, and headed for English and German ports.

Councilor Norton declared that 300 tons of guncotton was on board.

"Respectfully urge invocation of neutrality laws or cancellation of call at German ports," his telegram read.

The Challenge tied up today at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, from Philadelphia, to complete loading for German and English ports. Painters, despite the rain, were occupied in painting 18 x 11 American flags on the sides and one on the bow of the ship.

The vessel carried 700 tons cargo, including sugar and rolled oats for England and 400 drums on deck, marked "mixed blue ethyl aviation fluid," consigned to England. Councilor Norton's "guncotton," cotton pulp shaving, was consigned to German ports.

Ports of call include London, Avonmouth, Dundee, Bremen and Hamburg.

Jobless Hope for Boom

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Unemployed, hoping for a war boom like that experienced here 25 years ago, flocked to the employment offices of the Remington Arms Company and the Sikorsky Aircraft plant today. Neither concern, however, was hiring any extra help.

Now is the Time to join the tens of thousands of pleased customers who prefer
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call CHAs 2860
QUALITY FOR A CENTURY

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7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Textile Mills Expect Large War Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 5—"Help Wanted" signs were in the windows of employment agencies here today for the first time in years as the northern Rhode Island textile center prepares for the biggest boom since 1924. The European war is responsible.

Many mills are owned and controlled by French nationals and many of the plants of the city and neighboring towns are directed by executives from France. Unofficial reports are that the mill workers here will fill large orders for uniform cloth.

Captain of Tanker 'Enters' His Vessel

Capt. E. R. Heitzman, Commander of the German tanker, Pauline Friederick, which put into Boston with a cargo of oil loaded at Port Arthur, Texas, for delivery at Hamburg, Germany, today formally "entered" his ship at the Custom House.

The ship had 41,800 barrels of lubricating oil, he reported—which is equivalent to 1,755,600 gallons. The Commander said he would have to wait orders from his Government as to what he should do with his cargo.

Woman Gives Seat To French Officer

Miss Mary R. Bussey of 5½ Ashburton Place gave up a weekend holiday trip by air to Montreal in order that a French artillery reserve officer might rejoin his regiment.

While at the airport Saturday, Miss Bussey heard the man, William Denize, a textile salesman of Woonsocket, R. I., plead with airport officials for a plane seat in order to catch the S. S. Colombie, sailing from Montreal for a French port. As all reservations had been taken up, the French officer's request was denied and he would have lost his boat had not Miss Bussey offered him her place in the plane.

Travel to Britain Ordered Restricted

Severe restrictions on travel from this Country to Great Britain were announced today by the British Consul General at Boston, Hugh Alexander Ford. All visas issued prior to Sept. 3 are now void, and all travelers to the United Kingdom, except British subjects, must obtain visas, Mr. Ford announced. Applications must be made at least two weeks before the date of sailing, and will be granted "only in cases of clear necessity," he added.

Ship Company Bans Visitors

The Canadian National Steamships announced today through J. Dawson Paul, Boston manager, new and strict regulations pertaining to their ships making regular calls at this port.

Acting under orders from the British Admiralty the Company will forbid all visitors to enter ships as a safety measure. Visitors will be allowed to come to the pier and bid friends bon voyage, but they will not be allowed to cross gangplanks.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 6

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WSLR (W1XAL)	11.79mc

Statler HANDY TOWELS for HOUSEHOLD USE
Softer, more absorbent

Movement North Brings a Textile Mill Back to R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHENIX, R. I., Sept. 5—"The South is moving North"—that is what they are saying in this textile community of the Pawtuxet Valley where almost a score of years ago most of the mills closed and moved equipment below the Mason-Dixon Line.

Within the next few weeks, a plush mill, which will employ about 60 at the start, will be opened in the weave shed of the old Phenix Mill, here, it has been announced.

The plant was brought to the State from North Carolina, through the efforts of the Rhode Island Industrial Rehabilitation Committee.

Chairman William S. Allem said this is the first instance of the transfer of a mill from the South to New England.

Robert W. Cohen, Worcester mill man, completed the transaction with the mill officials, with the assistance of the committee. Additional equipment will be brought here gradually, it was explained, to increase production. The machinery will come from the Marshall Field Company mill in Spray, N. C., which is now being liquidated.

Although 60 persons will go to work at the start, Mr. Cohen said that during the year the number will be 250.

Flood Bills High, R. I. City Informs Federal Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 5—Losses in Woonsocket alone from three Blackstone River floods since 1927 amounted to nearly $7,000,000, the Woonsocket Chamber of Commerce has notified the officials of the War Department who are in the Blackstone Valley studying flood control plans.

Property depreciation in the affected areas reached $2,500,000, the Chamber report said.

It also warned of greater losses from floods to come, pointing out that higher levels were reached by the river in 1936 than in 1927. It was also stated that damage in the 1936 flood from Millbury, Mass., to the Rhode Island State line amounted to $1,609,000.

Maine Townsendites Back Brewster, Smith and Oliver

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 5 — Maine Townsendites, who draw their strength from both major political parties and therefore claim political non-partisanship, even if they do not always practice it, are going to support three Republicans — Congressman Ralph O. Brewster for the U. S. Senate, and Congressmen Clyde H. Smith and James C. Oliver for re-election in their districts "because they have gone down the line for Townsendism," according to announcement this week at South Portland by Robert C. Townsend, son of the movement's originator.

The announcement may be viewed as of some importance if it is strictly adhered to by the Townsend followers, who, some believe, control sufficient votes in conservative Maine to hold a balance of power. It is interesting to note that Roy L. Fernald, a G. O. P. gubernatorial candidate, one of seven in the field already, is not mentioned in the announcement though Mr. Fernald is known to have a considerable following among Townsend supporters.

The announcement would indicate, however, that the Townsendites intend to trek along with the Republican Party even though the Republican Legislature irked them no little by its failure to support a Townsend memorial to Congress.

Even so, the announcement makes it appear that it will be Representative Brewster and not Gov. Lewis O. Barrows who will get the Republican Townsend backing in the 1940 primary. It may be recalled that the Governor did little to further the wishes of the Townsend group for the memorial at the last legislative session. He told them during the campaign that he would not oppose the petition if the Legislature voted it but when the Legislature did no such thing neither he nor any other Republican leader called it to their attention.

Despite the absence of Mr. Fernald's name in the Townsend pronouncement, it is generally considered here that Candidates Brewster, Smith and Fernald form an unofficial alliance which may make itself heard in the primary. Mr. Fernald has been an outspoken foe of the Governor, both as a candidate against him and before that as a State Senator. Governor Barrows, it is recalled, resigned from the Hannibal Hamlin G. O. P. Club, sponsor of a recent rally in Dexter apparently, some felt, because he suspected it was a Brewster-inspired conclave.

Early Transports Recalled

(Continued from Page 9)

as he scratches up memories of his part in it.

"Chan" weighed 185 pounds and planes were not so well balanced in those days as they are now. The pilot had a difficult time, he says, "trimming" (balancing) the ship as the escort walked up and down the aisle in the performance of his duty. The plane would alternately become "tail heavy" and "nose heavy" as he served first one passenger with a sandwich and bouillon and then returned to the rear to load up his tray again. The pilots were always relieved when his duties were over.

Today when a stewardess, weighing not over 125, walks up and down the aisle of a 21-passenger plane seeing to passenger comfort the pilot is not aware of it.

Back in the old days passenger relations with the company were simple. The pilot took tickets and acted as general company agent. Nowadays few passengers ever see the pilots who fly them. Their only contact is with the pretty smiling stewardesses.

Weight Important

In 1929 you stepped on a pair of scales with your baggage and the combined weights were added up. Baggage was strictly limited and you felt that if you took along a work folio to look at in your seat you might overload the plane. Today weight of baggage is checked merely to insure that it does not exceed the 40-pound allowance permitted by the air lines.

A great to-do accompanied establishment of the Ludington Air Line's "every hour on the hour" service between New York and Washington in 1930 yet today a plane leaves Boston for New York almost as often. An average of 400 passengers move in both directions daily between Boston and New York. American Airlines expects to transport somewhere between 115,000 to 125,000 passengers before the year is over.

Today domestic aviation is a commonplace method of travel. The Boston Air Termnial resembles a railway station in the casual, swift way it operates. In fact, the Boston terminal has outgrown its facilities and improvements are now in progress to enlarge the waiting room and set up better passenger handling facilities for the two air lines that use the building.

Art Exhibitions

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Rene Joly re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of pictures of Yesterday; paintings of Tomorrow.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibtion of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Fogg Museum of Art—Closed. Reopening Sept. 18.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum —Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. closed on nation holidays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Children's Program
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	News; weather	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Berlin; Paris; Lond'n	"Dinner Dance Music";	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 H. V. Kaltenborn	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Paul V. McNutt	Dinner dance music
7:15 Ted Husing; talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; quiz	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	program; Fred Cole	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization and music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews "Information, Please"; questions and answers	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch Sanderson Conley, tenor; concert orchestra	"20th Century Serenade"; recording Benno Rabinoff, violin; WOR Concert Orchestra	"A Song Is Born" "A Song Is Born" Leo Mack's Orchestra WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra;	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	comedy	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly"; orchestra	"Success Session"	tonio, director
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance"	"Mr. District Attorney";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance"	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	Dorothy Thompson	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Pop Concert"; orches-	News Service
10:45 "Armchair" talk	Jack Little's Orchestra	House"; drama; music	tra; women's glee club	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Jose Martinez's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Religious Program	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Religious Program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	Studio program	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Hits and Bits"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dance Music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	Sports Matinee	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Scrapbook Stories	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 E. Light's Orch.	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sports reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	Vaughn Munroe, soloist	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees vs. New York	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	General Federation of	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	Women's Clubs	Pepper Young's Family	Bees vs. New York	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 String ensemble	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bees vs. New York	Sport reports
4:15 "Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bees vs. New York	Sport reports
4:45 Charles Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Or.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Serenade"	Benny Goodman's Or.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys; quartet	Bob Evans, sports	Frankie Frisch's talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Hon. Wm. R. Castle	Housing talk
7:15 Amos and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cameos of Melody"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Mayor M. J. Tobin	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Political speaker	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby; Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Let's Dance"
9:00 "Summer Colony"	"Horse & Buggy Days"	"What's My Name"; quiz	Concert Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Buddy Clark; orch.	Variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Columbia Concert	Concert Orchestra	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music	"Classical Album"
9:45 Columbia Concert	Concert Orchestra	ties program	Percy Faith's Music	"Classical Album"
10:00 Grant Park concert	Variety Program	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Grant Park concert	Variety Program	Musical Knowledge	Jack Teagarden's Or.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 "Viewpoints"; talk	Dance Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"; talk	Dance Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; sports	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30 Ben Bernie's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	The "Majesties"; Orch.
11:45 Ben Bernie's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ethel Atkins has just come back from New York. Oh, we know lots of people go to New York, and they come back too . . . but this is different. Because right after she returns lots of boxes start arriving at her millinery salon there at 344 Boylston Street (on the second floor, but think nothing of it, there's an elevator) and the most exciting hats come out of them!

As far as in-town wear is concerned, Labor Day means fall, so you'll probably feel much better about the whole thing if you get yourself at least one new fall hat. New, and very tweedy-looking are those sport hats that appear to be woven out of narrow strips of felt, and Angora. Some with brims; others on the idea of the hat a Scotchman wears with his kilts. And of course snoods and more snoods. Some of them are most amusing . . . they're of velvet, and the fact that elastic tightens the border (you see you put your back hair in it!) makes it look so much like the old-fashioned dust cap or boudoir cap that it's almost funny. This one goes with a pill-box hat that's of shirred velvet. Moss green has already established itself as a good fall color, and we saw a velvet hat in just this shade, with a bustle back, consisting of two good-sized rosettes of matching velvet right in back. Which reminds us, at last the designers are giving us hats that really cover the back of the head!

Costume jewelry is shown along with the hats up there . . . and bib necklaces are one of the leaders. Especially attractive is one with oodles of strings of little pearls hanging down, and glass beads in various colors worked in between! A bracelet matches it, and the set is $5, we believe. You can get them separately, though. Incidentally Miss Atkins' clientele (if the times when we're there is any criterion) consists of just as many older women as it does young debs.

Cleansing Cream Comes in Capsules

Give the average woman a jar of cleansing cream, and she invariably uses a blop that's two, three, and sometimes even more times as much as is necessary for the job of cleansing one's face. So the new Capsulcream that's on the market now at Jordan Marsh's ought to be of interest to those of you who are interested in knowing just how much it does require. Each little capsule, which looks like a tiny grape, holds the precise amount . . . even though you may doubt it when you first see it! A box of 30 is a dollar. Other types of cream, packed in the same way are the same price, and still others are more. They're the most convenient things when you're traveling, and keep you from worrying over the chances of the cold cream jar breaking and oozing in with your lingerie. They're sort of like rubber, and you either break off the end, or pierce it, when you need the creams . . . which are by Margaret Brainard.

Slippers Like Kid Gloves

Of course Nisley, at 145 Tremont Street, has a lot of new fall shoes we might describe . . . but really we were much more intrigued (at least at the moment) by their slippers for Adagio dancers. Because it occurred to us that even though you never intend to do any aesthetic dancing again in your life, they ought to prove to be most comfortable to wear around the house. Even with slacks. They're now only 75c, and they're made of either suede or antelope, and they fit like the proverbial kid glove. No heels or anything you know . . . they just encase the foot. Well, it's an idea, anyhow.

A Reglar Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Timber Salvage in Vermont May Reach 125,000,000 Feet

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 5—It has been a long time since Vermont has seen such extensive lumbering operations as have been going on this summer. They will continue through next Spring. By that time, with the aid of Uncle Sam, approximately 125,000,000 board feet of timber will have been salvaged from the thousands of trees felled by the hurricane of last September.

As the first anniversary of the "big blow" approaches, statistics of Federal timber salvage corporation show that more than 36,000,000 feet of logs and pulpwood have been purchased for which farmers and timber owners have received nearly $500,000.

Because of the small amount of water storage available this summer "hot" logging operations have been conducted with direct delivery of logs from timber lots to sawmill. Up to August 28, a total of 32,381,864 board feet had been sawed, including 21,150,673 feet of pine, 3,343,998 feet of hemlock, spruce and fir, and 7,887,203 board feet of hard wood. Few lakes and ponds have been available for water storage as most of them are devoted to summer recreational purposes.

Contracts with timber owners now in effect run to October 30 for soft wood and to April 30 for pulp wood. While private operations may take care of what remains at the expiration of the contracts, officials say, continuation of the government salvage operations for a few more months may be justified.

Among the problems faced has been that of insect spoilage during the hot summer months which is said to have been considerable. An innovation in Vermont, to prevent such damage, has been dipping of timber in a stain control solution, a fungicide preventative, which has proved very effective.

The supplementary plan of fire hazard reduction which is supervised from the same office here is set up to continue until the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1940. About 700 persons are directly employed in reducing fire hazards, in addition to 228 WPA workers and the personnel of six Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Two 50-man camps are in operation in Orange County composed of CCC camp graduates.

Sales by the agency of salvage timber have barely started. About 300,000 feet of maple and 42,000 feet of basswood lumber have been sold and delivered. Under the program of sales it is estimated it will take from two to three years to dispose of the timber and liquidate the Vermont timber salvage project.

* * *

Neutrality Law

"Unconditional repeal" of the existing neutrality law is advocated by Vermont's senior senator, Warren R. Austin, who is spending the summer at his home in Burlington. Although Senator Austin has been one of the President's severest critics as regards domestic policies, he says that the existing law ties the hands of the President in his conduct of international affairs.

"Washington favored independence but not isolation," declares the Vermont senator; "temporary treaties, not permanent treaties." He pointed to the United States' policy of intervention in Latin America through the Monroe Doctrine and in China through the open door policy. "No man," he said, "can say it has ever been the policy of this country to follow strict isolation and such a policy should not be adopted now."

Senator Austin expresses the belief that after the senators have had time to discuss the situation with their constituents, they would return to Washington in a frame of mind calculated to bring about an early and favorable solution of the neutrality question.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M TRIUMPHS—2
ROBERT NEDY
TAYLOR • LAMARR
in "Lady of the Tropics"
Also "THESE GLAMOUR GIRLS"
Featuring Lew Ayres-Lana Turner

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers' Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:35—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER
MARGALO GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Air-cooled
Evs. at 8:40 $3.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW ! 250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, no higher
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary flog performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The THEATRE GUILD Presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY | AIR COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until Nov. 4—361 Seats $1.10

"THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

History Repeats Itself in Davis Cup Tennis Competition—English Soccer Canceled

Gallant Australian Pair Defeat American Defenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa., Sept. 5—History repeated itself on Labor Day as a fighting band of Australians turned seeming defeat into victory and once again took possession of the famed Davis Cup.

It was exactly 25 years ago, with the news of the starting of the World War just clicking over the cables, that a challenging Australasian tennis team defeated the United States, 3-2, at Forest Hills.

The score was the same this year, but the circumstances were much different. On one short Saturday afternoon, a heavily favored Australian team had been reduced to an almost hopeless challenger as Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker did the "impossible" by taking both matches and establishng a 2-0 lead.

Take Doubles

That was Saturday. Sunday, Adrian Quist and John Bromwich showed they were willing to fight, by coming from behind to win the doubles match from the youthful Joe Hunt-Jack Kramer team.

As the final day's play opened, Saturday's positions were completely reversed. Whereas the Australians had been under a great mental strain the opening day and were bothered by the slow, soggy courts, they now rejoiced in the underdog position and fast, dry surface. Riggs sensed that he must win his match with Quist in order for the cup to stay at home.

With Riggs expected to win, Quist now had everything to gain and nothing to lose. He started out stroking freely, without the hesitancy of his earlier play. It produced immediate results. Riggs got off to a bad start and choked up when Quist gained the opening set. A second set went to Quist. When Riggs stayed at the baseline, Quist met Riggs at his own easy stroking game. At the net he smashed with brilliance, although Riggs' volleying placements offset this advantage.

The stout-hearted Riggs would not accept defeat that easily. Rallying to win the next two sets, it appeared he would go on to win the match and let America keep the cup. Quist never before had been a strong finisher.

Resolute Touch

But the Quist on Labor Day was not the Quist of other matches. This time Quist had a great fighting spirit. With a resolute touch, Quist passed Riggs at the net time and again as the United States star tried to force the issue. From one-all Quist reeled off four games and let 5—1. Back came Riggs to win three games.

The crowd was tense. Was Riggs going to repeat the comeback of his Bromwich match final set, when he won six successive games after being behind 0—4? Realinzing this was now or never, Quist hit out with everything he had left and won the final game and match.

After the opening game of the Parker-Bromwich match, it was apparent that the Cup's American sojourn would be short lived. This first game lasted through 12 minutes and 16 points. On each point, there were longer baseline rallies from Parker's weak forehand to Bromwich's one-handed forehand. Back and forth the ball sailed, and Parker was clearly at a disadvantage. Invariably he would lose the point by hitting his forehand out.

Few Chances

This action was repeated for three sets. The crowd started to leave after the opening set. Bromwich with no baseline weakness was superior to Parker with his hesitating forehand. Parker won most of his points when he came to the net, but with Bromwich playing nine-tenth of the shots to Parker's forehand, the American player had few chances to force the play at the net.

Sir Norman Brookes, President of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, said after the matches that the next Davis Cup challenge round would be held in Melbourne near the latter part of December, 1940, unless the international situation made this impossible.

It meant a great deal to the Australians to win the cup. They were a very happy group, for they had vindicated themselves in the eyes of their countrymen. Team Captain Harry Hopman, who has been a marvelous good-will ambassador for his country by his gracious manner, gave all the credit to his players—but most of the experts agreed that Hopman deserved much of the victory praise for his handling of the players and well planned strategy.

Take Famous Davis Cup to Australia

Wide World

John Bromwich, left, and Adrian Quist, of Australia, who came from behind two singles defeats, Saturday, to win the doubles match, Sunday, and triumph over Frank Parker and Bobby Riggs, yesterday, thereby winning the coveted trophy from the United States, three matches to two.

Z. G. Simmons Victorious In Annual Gold Cup Races

DETROIT, Sept. 5 (AP)—A 20-foot mahogany and green hulled hydroplane, whose owner is Z. G. Simmons, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., today holds the North American speedboat championship and a new speed record for the event.

Simmons drove his 16-cylinder craft to a three-heat victory in a race yesterday that saw each of the five other contenders eliminated from one or more heats in the Gold Cup races. His speed of 66.227 miles an hour bettered Count Theo Rossi's record of 64.340 miles an hour made here last year for the 90-mile run. Count Rossi of Italy was prevented from defending his championship by the war in Europe.

Star Performer

Simmons' boat was the day's star performer. He made the best lap speed with a six-mile dash at 70.153 miles an hour, and his was the only boat that did not have to go to the repair shop between heats.

Most damaged boat of the day was the Miss Canada III, which Ernie Wilson brought from Ingersoll, Ont., with a record of 105 miles an hour. Wilson had the first heat apparently won when with only three miles to go his supercharger gave out and he was forced to take second place to Simmons. The Canadian boat did not come out for the second heat, in which Simmons beat young Dan Arena, driving Herb Mendelson's Notre Dame.

Dropped Out Again

Starting again in the third heat, Miss Canada pressed for two laps and then dropped out, leaving only Notre Dame to contest with the Greenwich, Conn., craft.

The reconditioned 1937 trophy winner was again forced out in the ninth lap of the final heat, leaving Simmons an easy victory.

Starters in the first heat were Simmons's My Sin, Miss Canada, Notre Dame, Why Worry, and Mercury, of Louisville, and Lou Fageol's So-Long of San Marino, Calif. Only My Sin, Miss Canada, Mercury, and So-Long finished it in that order.

In the second heat, My Sin, Notre Dame, Why Worry, So-Long, and Mercury came to the starting line. My Sin finished first, Notre Dame second, and So-Long was flagged down in the seventh lap because it was outside the time limit. The others were forced out by mechanical trouble.

Indian Harbor Member

Miss Canada, My Sin, and Notre Dame alone came out for the final heat and the Canadian boat lasted only two laps. Notre Dame, hopelessly distanced by My Sin, was withdrawn in the ninth lap.

Simmons by his victory takes the Gold Cup to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in Greenwich. He said he was not sure a race would be staged there next year, but if not he would offer the contest to the Montauk Point Yacht Club.

Bermuda Golf Association Newly Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda — With permanent establishment of the Bermuda Golf Association, all golfing activities of the Islands are now under centralized supervision.

The Association was formed recently at a meeting of representatives from the Mid-Ocean, Riddell's Bay, Belmont Manor, Coral Island and St. George's Clubs. According to the constitution which was adopted, the purpose is three-fold—to promote the interests and true spirit of golf, to establish and maintain valid handicap ratings and to assist with the several annual tournaments which attract American golfers to the Coral Islands.

Sir Stanley Spurling, long an active golfer in Bermuda, was elected president of the Association. Other officers include: Vice-Presidents, Hon. W. J. Trott and H. D. Butterfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Terry Mowbray. Mr. Mowbray, sports director of the Islands, also is active in the annual tennis and fishing tournaments.

Lyle B. Torrey, of Detroit, and Jay Holmes, New York, George Thatcher, Boston, and W. J. Cochran of Philadelphia are American members of the executive committee. The Bermudian members are F. G. Rounthwaite, James Pearman, W. E. Spurling and P. R. Tucker.

Helen Bernhard Wins

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Helen Bernhard of New York retained the national girls' tennis crown by defeating Patricia Cunning, of Alameda, Calif., 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	38	.706
Boston	76	52	.594
Chicago	71	57	.555
Cleveland	68	58	.539
Detroit	67	61	.523
Washington	57	73	.438
Philadelphia	43	82	.334
St. Louis	35	89	.289

Results Sept. 4

Washington 7, Boston 6.
Washington 6, Boston 4.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 2, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis 3 Detroit 2.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 5 (tie).

Far West Sharpshooters First in Service Teams

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 5 (AP)—More than 2,000 crack marksmen eyed targets today in the individual rifle match, one of the top events of the national meet. The 2,046 entered comprised the largest list ever enrolled for a single sports event in America.

In yesterday's feature, a Washington National Guard squad defeated Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard teams in a musketry problem match. The Far West sharpshooters piled up 530 points to 527 for the Army Cavalry team and 519 for the Coast Guard.

The Marine Corps won five of the first 10 places in the Wright Memorial grand aggregate match, based on the total scored in three of the major 30-caliber competitions.

Master Gunnery Sergt. Thomas J. Jones, who last week won the President's match, headed the list, followed by Corp. Clifford W. Rowlings of Waukegan, Ill., and Sergt. Waldo A. Phinny of Wakefield, Kan. All are Marines.

The Marine Corps won the national pistol team match. On the winning squad were Capt. Williiam J. Whaling, Master Gunner James R. Tucker, Lieut. Phillip C. Metzger and Sergt. Thurman E. Barrier, of Quantico, Va.; John E. Heath, of Glassport, Pa.; Vito Perna, of Wakefield, Mass., and Sergt. Robert E. Schoenaman, of Jewett City, Conn.

Stella Walsh Captures Two National A.A.U. Meet Records

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Stella Walsh, veteran woman athlete, headed for Cleveland yesterday with two national women's A. A. U. track and field titles including an American record in her possession.

Miss Walsh, who represented Poland in the last Olympic games, leaped 19 feet 4 inches to capture the broad jump event, bettering her own mark of 18ft. 9⅜in. set nine years ago in Dallas, Texas.

Wins 200 in 25.5s.

Then, despite the fact that she strained a leg tendon in her record-shattering jump, Stella went on to capture the 200 meters title in 25.5s., providing the outstanding features of the annual meet. Stella also ran the anchor leg in the 400-meter relay, but her Polish-Olympic A. C. team had to be content with a third.

Tuskegee Institute successfully defended its team title, compiling 33 points, more than twice as much as the runner-ups, the Chicago Park Hurricanes who tallied 16.

One Other "Double"

The only other "double" was registered by Katherine Fellmeth of Chicago who retained her shot put and discus championships.

Other winners were Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Mercury A. C., New York, 50-meter run; Alice Cochrane, Tuskegee, high jump; Marie Cottrell, German-Amreican A. C., 80-meter hurdles; Catherine O'Connell, Boston Swimming Association, baseball throw; Olive Hasenfus, Boston, 100-meter run; Tuskegee, 400-meter relay.

Pat Dengis, Baltimore veteran, captured the 26 miles, 385 yards marathon run from Orange to Waterbury, which preceded the meet, in 2h. 42m. 11s. leading a field of 20 starters. Frank Kelley of Philadelphia was second and Clarence de Mar, the Keene, N. H., veteran, finished third.

Eight-Pound Shot Put—Won by Katherine Fellmeth, Chicago Park Hurricanes; second, Ramona Harris, Mercury A. C., New York; third, Florence Wright, Tuskegee Institute; fourth, Carolyn Yetter, Philadelphia Order of Moose. Distance, 41ft. 1¾in.

High Jump—Won by Alice Cochrane, Tuskegee Institute; second, Mary Haydon, Ottawa, Ont.; third, Barbara Howe, Boston Swimming Association; fourth Gerda Hottlieb, Park-Central A. C., New York. Height, 4ft. 10in.

50-Meter Run—Won by Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Mercury A. C., New York; second, Ivy Wilson, Mercury A. C.; third, Jeanette Jones, Harrisburg, Pa.; fourth, Ernestine Rogers, Tuskegee. Time, 0:06.7.

Discus Throw—Won by Katherine Fellmeth, Chicago Park Hurricanes; second, Hattie Hall, Tuskegee; third, Florence Wright, Tuskegee; fourth, Betty McLaughlin, unattached. Distance, 113ft. 76in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Dorothy Dodson, Chicago Park Hurricanes; second, Rose Auerbach, Eastern Women's Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; third, Jean McGunnegle, Hope High School, Providence, R. I.; fourth, Margarete Barnes, Tuskegee Institute. Distance, 130ft.

80-Meter Hurdles—Won by Marie Cottrell, German-American A. C., New York; second, Sybil Cooper, German-American A. C.; third, Delia Perry, Tuskegee Institute; fourth, Sylvia Rothenberg, German-American A. C. Time, 12.5s.

Baseball Throw—Won by Catherine O'Connell, Boston Swimming Association; second, Jean McGunnegle, Hope High, Providence, R. I.; third, Irene Romano, Eastern Women's Association; fourth, Margaret Myers, Harrisburg, Pa. Distance, 233ft. 3.1in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Stella Walsh, Polish-Olympic A. C., Cleveland; second, Lula May Hymes, Tuskegee Institute; third Lucy Newell, Tuskegee Institute; fourth, Thelma Laiumondier, Crystal City (Mo.) A. C. Distance, 19ft. 4in. (American record; old record, 18ft. 9⅜in., set by Miss Walsh at Dallas Texas, 1930.)

100-Meter Run—Won by Olive Hasenfus, Boston Swimming Association; second, Lucy Newell, Tuskegee Institute; third; Elizabeth Kinnard, Missouri Racing Club; fourth, Lula May Hymes, Tuskegee Institute. Time, 12.6s.

200-Meter Run—Won by Stella Walsh, Polish-American A. C.; second, Hester Brown, Tuskegee Institute; third Hilda Piepis, Philadelphia Moose; fourth, Jewel Cole, Prairie View College. Time, 25.5s.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Tuskegee Institute (Celestine Birge, Jessie Abbott, Rowena Harrison, Lula May Hymes); second, Mercury A. C.; third, Polish-Olympic A. C.; fourth, Chicago Park Hurricanes.

Team Championship—Won by Tuskegee Institute, 33 points; second, Chicago Park Hurricanes, 16; third, Mercury A. C., 14; fourth, tie between Polish-Olympic A. C. and Boston Swimming Association 12 points each.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	74	47	.611
St. Louis	71	52	.577
Chicago	70	59	.543
New York	63	59	.516
Brooklyn	63	60	.512
Pittsburgh	57	66	.464
Boston	56	68	.452
Philadelphia	40	83	.325

Results Sept. 4

Brooklyn 5, Boston 4.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 10, Philadelphia 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 6 (tie).
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 2.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 8-6, Newark 1-0.
Baltimore 7-3, Syracuse 3-5.
Toronto 5-0, Rochester 1-1.
Montreal 5-10, Buffalo 4-5.

American Association

Columbus 1-10, Toledo 0-6.
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 5-4, Milwaukee 4-0.
Minneapolis 8-7, St. Paul 1-1.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 8-0, Seattle 2-4.
San Diego 4-11, Sacramento 3-2
Oakland 8-1, San Francisco 2-5.
Hollywood 8-5, Los Angeles 7-6

Texas League

Dallas 8-4, Fort Worth 6-0.
Houston 7-1, Beaumont 0-0.
Shreveport 4-4, San Antonio 2-2
Tulsa 5-3, Oklahoma City 3-0.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8-3, Chattanooga 1-4.
Memphis 4-6, Little Rock 2-7.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 6.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 3.

Eastern League

Scranton 8-8, Wilkes-Barre 1-7.
Springfield 3-2, Hartford 1-4.
Binghamton 9-4, Albany 3-1.
Elmira 2-5, Williamsport 1-9.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lou Gehrig, Yankees, scored 100 runs for 13th season to break Babe Ruth's record and drove in 100th run for 13th season to tie another Ruth mark.

Late Bulletins

1940 Olympics

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Finnish Organizing Committee declared today that no decision yet had been reached to suspend preparations for the 1940 Games because of the war.

* * *

Metha to Sox

FORT WORTH, Texas., Sept. 5 (AP)—Sale of Third Baseman Frank Metha to the Chicago White Sox was announced by the Fort Worth Texas League Club today. The price was not made public. Metha, greatest base runner in recent league history, will report next spring.

* * *

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn (night), Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (2), St. Louis at Chicago.

American League

Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland, Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at New York.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

(Time is Eastern Standard)

American League

St. Louis at Detroit, clear, 3:00 p. m.
Chicago at Cleveland, clear, 3:00 p. m.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

Philadelphia at New York, cloudy, 2:15 p. m.
Boston at Brooklyn (cloudy), 2:00 p. m.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, clear, 4:00 p. m.
(Only games scheduled.)

British Trip Off

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The British professional golf team's invasion of the United States to attempt to regain the Ryder Cup was postponed indefinitely Sept. 4 as a result of the war. The teams had been scheduled to meet at Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., Nov. 18-19.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Because of disturbed conditions here all large sporting events, including the English Football League competition, have been canceled for the duration of the war. The move has been made to avoid huge gatherings.

The Start-Up

LONDON—"Business as usual" was the slogan in British Soccer during those days of political tension and uncertainty which ushered in the English League's 1939-40 season. And not such bad business either, since 600,000 eager fans turned out to see the nation-wide kick-off Aug. 26 on a day much more suitable for cricket than football. This is about 200,000 below the usual aggregate for such an occasion. But it was accounted surprisingly large considering disturbed conditions in England's national life at that time, and the number of would-be spectators engaged in national service of one sort or another and therefore unable to get to any of the 44 grounds on which league matches were played.

It is a repetitional coincidence amounting almost to a law of nature that, no matter how much footballing weather cricketers may have to contend with during the summer—and this year it has been plenty—the football rolls in on a heat wave. Which means that the soccer professionals usually start their serious operations on hard surfaces that would be considered an arduous test of physical fitness and ball control even for players in mid-season form. Hence, in part, the scant importance attached to surprise results in the initial stages of the campaign.

Marked Break

While atmospherically the present season opened according to custom, it also opened with a marked break from long-established British Soccer tradition. "Marked" being the operative word, as the departure referred to consisted in having the backs of players' shirts ornamented with large numerals, corresponding to figures printed in the program.

This procedure, an established practice in Rugby football, was suggested for soccer a long while ago, but the league authorities opposed it. They felt, presumably, that, since the players on a soccer eleven occupy set positions on the field—most of the time, anyway—and since most spectators are credited with knowledge of the personnel on view, identification numerals were superfluous. At last, however, a concession has been made to any customers who may need it. Thereby ensuring a wider application in soccer of the old saying that the customer is always right.

Rule Changed

This is not the only change that we find in soccer this season. For the rule that relates to charging into an opponent, with a view to depriving him of the ball, has been amended to make such a course permissible only "when the ball is within playing distance of the players concerned and they are definitely attempting to play it." This bans any charge which is merely an effort at obstruction and eliminates the old practice of defenders getting in the way of an oncoming forward who is attempting to challenge the said defenders goalkeeper while this gentleman has the ball.

Right at the outset of the new season, discussion arose regarding the international situation. Meaning the soccer one. Because as early as Wednesday, Aug. 30, came the date of the first representative engagement — between the Irish League and the Scottish League. Sides compôsed of the best players in these competitions take part annually in a triangular Inter-League championship, the third team concerned in which is that of the English League, victorious last season.

"Full" Internationals

Later comes the "full" international championship, contended for by the national elevens of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, to name the countries in the order they held in the final standing of the competition last season. Nowadays the professional clubs' activities in the English League and in the Football Association Challenge Cup tournament overshadow the "internationals" in public interest and of them only the England versus Scotland game stands out as a really big crowd-compelling attraction.

Seen and Heard

Jimmy Wilson and Bucky Walters keep a card index of National League hitters. . . . Helen Stephens, the U. S. girl Olympic star, is touring with a House of David baseball team. . . . With George Preston Marshall boosting his 1939 Redskins out in Spokane, Wash., Shirley Povich, Washington (D. C.) Post columnist, takes the team apart and shows where he must be "shown.". . . Ho! Hum! Speaking of winning 20 games, Grover Alexander won 28 with the fourth-place Phils in his freshman year as a major leaguer. . . . The "Ice Follies" began showing May 12 in San Francisco and were still showing Aug. 20.

* * *

Do you suppose Tom Yawkey could get President Roosevelt to move Oct. 1 back and encourage more business while the Red Sox chase the Yankees? . . . Clyde Shoun, Cardinal relief pitcher, has worked in more than 40 games with a record of one victory and one defeat. . . . First Coast pitcher to win 20 games for the 1939 season is Dick Barrett of the Seattle Rainiers. . . . Central High School of Philadelphia has two grid candidates weighing 235 and 220. . . . Boston tennis fans should have got up and walked out when Franjo Puncec refused to play the final singles against Australia.

Web Morse

Giants Buy Witek

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The New York Giants announced last night they had purchased second baseman Nicholas Joseph (Mickey) Witek of the Newark Bears in the International League for an undisclosed sum of cash and two players to be named later.

Witek will report at the close of the International League season unless the Bears reach the playoffs. They now are in fifth place.

Other Sports on Page 12.

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CLOSED SATURDAYS

Boston Bees in Position to Climb in Standing—Gridiron Activity Stirs Fandom

Giants at Hive Tomorrow For Series With Locals

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their chances of clearing the sixth-place hurdle having brightened over the long week end, the Bees return to the familiar Hive sod for the opener of a three-game series with the New York Giants. The Terrymen break camp on Friday to make room for the Phillies Saturday and Sunday. Next week Casey Stengel leads the locals on their final tour of the so-called Western half of the National League.

When they won a double-header from the Phils at Shibe Park last Sunday, the Bees advanced to within half a game of the Pittsburgh Pirates, but a split at Brooklyn yesterday while the Buccaneers were winning two at Chicago again widened this margin to 1½ contests. However, during the three weeks remaining on the schedule there is a feeling that Stengel can go that last mile faster than Pie Traynor.

Sisti Was Star

In this last-month struggle to move closer to their fifth-place finish of last year, the Bees may get a hefty push from the shoulders of young Sebastian Sisti. After several weeks in reverse, Sibby suddenly broke out with a home run, two doubles and a pair of singles in the twin bill at Ebbets Field yesterday. Not only that, he played a sparkling game around second base, a berth Stengel expects him to cover permanently in 1940.

By his comeback in the batters' box, Henry Majeski very likely will reduce Tony Cuccinello's status to that of reserve. With Sisti at second, Majeski at third and Eddie Miller at shortstop next spring the veteran Cooch may be confined to a utility post for the first time in 10 seasons of National League play. He would be acceptable insurance to have on the bench, particularly when the club needed a pinch hitter. However, such a shift will be forthcoming only if the young Italian learns the tricks of second-base play.

Ahead of Giants

The Bees have held their own with the Giants this year. At one time the locals captured six straight before being set back by the Terrymen. The 1939 series now stands 7 to 6 for Stengel.

Terry reached the first division again recently by humbling the Dodgers and Phillies. Despite many weeks buried in the lower half of the standing, the New Yorkers are now only 3½ contests behind the Chicago Cubs.

The Bees this year must be setting a record for one-run games. They already have participated in no less than 42, winning 17 and, of course, losing 25. Had they not been hampered by injuries to key players throughout the race, it is not difficult to vision a number of these tight losses on the winning side, which would have forced a noticeable difference in the standing.

Fans Jeer Sox

The Yankee and Washington series went off as scheduled at Fenway Park over the week end, with the Red Sox winning two out of three from the former and dropping two to the latter. Perhaps the most noticeable item in these contests was the attitude of the fans. Once considered the fairest thinking baseball customers in the country, Hub partisans showed themselves to be very poor sports. By cluttering the field with pop bottles and straw hats in the second Yankee meeting Sunday, the fans forced Umpire Cal Hubbard to forfeit the game to the visitors. Yesterday when the Sox had the misfortune to fall before Washington, jeers rolled out of the stands.

Boston briefs . . . The Bees will train at Bradenton, Fla., again next spring . . . With the Red Sox still at Sarasota, traveling between the two camps will be easy for the touring scribes . . . And the touring visitors, if any . . . Casey Stengel recalled Rowell from Hartford two days ago and used him in center field . . . The rookie originally joined the Bees as a second baseman . . . Good hit, but no field . . . Red Sox continue hostilities with the Yankees at New York tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday—all singles . . . The Yanks now lead their race by 14½ games, the most convincing margin of the year.

Eli Grid Invitations

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale has sent invitations to football candidates to come to the Gales Ferry training camp Sept. 15, but only 10 of the 65 men summoned for drills have won their varsity letters.

Coach Ducky Pond, facing eight tough games and determined to improve on the 1938 showing of two won and six lost, said every position on the team would be "wide open" except that of center, where Capt. Bill Stack "should be even better this year than he was a year ago."

SPORTS

The regular daily sports pages of The Christian Science Monitor include expert coverage by special writers as well as Associated Press reports of current golf tournaments at home and abroad.

The Monitor's readers enjoy the clean, sportsmanlike way in which the best athletics and games are reviewed in its sports pages. You will find them distinctive, accurate, and entertaining.

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Panthers Against the Pros

Wide World

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Six Pittsburgh University gridders who are members of the squad which practiced at the New York Military Academy here. Left to right: Fabian Hoffman, end; Elmer Merkovsky, tackle; Steve Petro, guard; Robert Dannies, center; Walter Raskowski, guard, and John Chickerneo, back.

Events

Wednesday, Sept. 6

Boston vs. New York at National League Field (baseball).

National women's sailing championship for the Adams Cup at Norteast Harbor (first day).

South Shore Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Hatherly at South Shore; Wollaston at Cohasset; Duxbury at Scituate (final matches).

Thursday, Sept. 7

Boston vs. New York at National League Field (baseball).

National women's sailing championship for the Adams Cup at Northeast Harbor (second day).

N. E. P. G. A. assistant pro golf championship at Fall River.

Automobile dealers golf tournament at Commonwealth.

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Oakley at Wellesley; Weston at Commonwealth; Charles River at Brae Burn; Belmont at Winchester.

Friday, Sept. 8

Boston vs. New York at National League Field. (baseball)

National women's sailing championship for the Adams Cup at Northeast Harbor. (final day)

W. G. A. Mother and Son golf tournament at Wellesley.

M. G. A. invitation golf tournament at Charles River. (first day)

M. G. A. four-ball medal play golf tournament at Blue Hill. (first day)

M. G. A. four-ball play golf tournament at Vesper. (first day)

Boston Olympets vs. Langley Girls of Portland, Me., at Garden. (girls' softball)

Saturday, Sept 9

Boston vs. Philadelphia at National League Field. (baseball)

Men's full handicap tennis tournament, singles and doubles, at Longwood Cricket Club.

Old-Timers sailing races at Wollaston Yacht Club

M. G. A. invitation golf tournament at Charles River. (final day)

M. G. A. four-ball medal play golf tournament at Blue Hill. (final day)

M. G. A. four-ball play golf tournament at Vesper. (final day)

Boston Olympets vs. Stamford Nutmegs at Garden. (girls' softball)

Sunday, Sept. 10

Boston vs. Philadelphia at National League field. (baseball)

Chowder races at Eastern Point, South Boston, and Cohasset Yacht Clubs.

Tiller Talk

By Wendell Davis

Cape Yachts Haul Out; Season Ends Here Soon

Yachtsmen today along Cape waters were hauling out their racing yachts, picking up summer moorings and in some cases putting out winter moorings as the yacht racing schedules for most Cape Cod yachting organizations expired over the Labor Day week-end series.

Boston Bay, North and South Shore sailors had one more week of "summer" before their racing season is concluded this coming week end.

But the Labor Day races which practically put the finishing touches on the season's yachting found large fleets from the North Shore to the Cape in evidence.

Welch Scores

The Boston Bay fleet turned out in fine force with over 200 craft daily competing in the 12th annual Labor Day series, this year conducted by the Winthrop Yacht Club. At Marblehead, large fleets were in evidence Saturday and Monday. Sunday's cruise to Scituate for members of the Eastern and Sunday's Ladies Plate final for the Thirty Square Meters attracted much attention.

E. Sohier Welch sailed his slippery new Evanthia to Ladies Plate victory after Lincoln Davis' Roulette 11 dissipated its two-point lead by dropping to fifth in Sunday's final and postponed encounter. Welch landed second berth which was sufficient for a one-point advantage at the conclusion. John Lawrence's veteran Moose won Sunday's race, but was astern of the winner by four points.

Bob Dalrymple won the season's prized trophy of all Boston Bay championships when Sunday he protected his lead in Harry Colburn's Mohawk to finish seventh and an unofficial four-point margin in the inter-club season standing. It was the second time Mohawk has won the Indian Class championship, in 1932 its owner Charlie Mohegan of the South Boston Yacht Club scoring.

For skipper Dalrymple, former Dartmouth College distance runner, this was his second championship. He took the Indians into camp in '33 when he sailed his Firewater.

* * *

Winthrop's week end series was perhaps the most successful of its 12 years history. In the first place, the weather beamed on the racers for the three days, light to strong breezes mostly from the east to southeast prevailing throughout.

Lark Wins

Veteran Chick Graf with his Lark scored the outstanding triumph of the week end by working into second, first, and third berths, respectively, for the series win in the Indian Class. Dr. Leonard Lee's new Hardalee was clocked first yesterday, Mohawk was the winner Saturday, but Lark's consistency together with her win Sunday brought her the week end spotlight.

Although George Rolt sailed the former Quincy Challenge Cup winner, Oriental, to two straight firsts, Al Whittemore of the Veteran Peggy was recorded the winner in the Manchester I Class 18-footers over the week end as a result of Peggy's first, second and fourth. Oriental did not race on Saturday.

James Norris scored three straight firsts in his Sonder Class boat, Valiant, while Harry McDonough and Russ Mattern in the Snipes and Winabouts scored two firsts each for their respective championships.

* * *

With the Chowder Race completing the Boston Bay racing yachts' official season this Sunday at South Boston, the only racing after the coming week end will be held at Marblehead. This Saturday the final race of the Eastern second series will be staged, while a week from that date the final race of Corinthian's second series will complete the 'Head season.

Except for a Chowder Race to Boston Lightship by Hingham's forces, and a final race on the 17th by the American Yacht Club of Newburyport, this season then will be officially closed.

* * *

Tomorrow this year's series for the national women's sailing supremacy for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy gets under way at Northeast Harbor, Maine, where Mrs. Frances McElwain of Cohasset, representing once again the North and South shore, defends her championship laurels.

* * *

Tonight, the regular monthly meeting of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club will be held at the club house starting at 8:30.

Sporting Around the Hub

Blackout of Local Baseball

Local baseball hopes underwent a complete "blackout" yesterday when the Red Sox dropped two to Washington after a rather successful though hectic series with the Yankees. With that "blackout" comes the beginning of the fall sports and football in particular.

There is little left now for Boston baseball fans other than to look toward next season and the future. The football fan hardly can vision anything in local circles that will approach national recognition, but he can look forward to some interesting games ahead.

The first real action will be the game next Monday night under lights at Fenway Park when the Washington Redskins, once the Boston Redskins, invade for a game against the Eastern College All-Stars. The All-Stars are under the coaching of Swede Nelson and will assemble here right after the Wednesday game in New York, when the All-Stars face the New York Giants.

* * *

Indoor girls' softball continues to thrive here and the Olympets begin their new policy of two games a week this Friday playing the Langley Girls of Portland, Maine, and on Saturday they face the Stamford Nutmegs of Connecticut.

* * *

Fortunately the forfeited game Sunday to the New York Yankees has little to do with the league standing for there is more than enough evidence to protest the decision of Umpire Cal Hubbard and word is expected from President Harridge regarding the game before long.

* * *

In the Polish Field Day track and field games at Columbus Stadium yesterday Frank Masciarica, Northeastern star, did well for himself winning the 100-yard dash, the 440, and taking a second in the 220.

In the Scottish Clans' Games at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, yesterday, Harlan Woods, former Malden High School boy, won the feature Walter Scott mile in 4m. 43.4s. Don Fleet, B. A. A. star surprised by winning the handicap 100-yard dash edging out Jim Pender, Cornell sprinter. Dick Gill, B. A. A. star, won the 440 and Roy Folsom, another B. A. A. runner, won the half mile.

* * *

Lou Verza of Peabody won the New England trap shooting championship after a 25-target shoot-off with Bill Peterson of Lynn, recent winner in the champion of champions shoot at the Grand American handicap in Ohio, at the Paleface Gun Club traps at Medford yesterday.

* * *

Margaret Ogg of Worcester, making her third bid, won the state junior girls' golf championship Saturday when she defeated Mary Lane of Brockton, 5 and 4, in the final at the Wellesley Country Club. . . . Howard Paul of Bear Hill won the club two-day M. G. A. tournament by a single stroke over Judge J. W. Monahan Saturday. . . . Fitz Sargent and son, Compton, won the 20th annual invitation four-ball tournament at Myopia Hunt Club. . . . Alice Marble wasted little time or exertion in defeating Valerie Scott of England, 6—1, 6—2, in the final of the 15th annual Essex County Club tennis Saturday. In the all-foreign doubles final Miss Scott and Mme. Simone Mathieu upset Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, 6—0, 6—4.

* * *

The Mayor's field day at National League Field, Sept. 11 is expected to run six hours. Football, softball, baseball, and vaudeville as well as a 10-mile run are among the features. . . . Carvel Rowell is back in the Bee line-up after being recalled from Hartford. The Bees also settled the training camp question by announcing that they will be in Bradenton, Fla., next spring.

Cricket Tour Off

LONDON, Sept. 5 (CP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club, governing body of the sport, announced cancellation of the tour of India by an English cricket eleven scheduled for the coming winter. Sixteen players captained by A. J. Holmes, Sussex amateur, had been chosen to make the trip and test matches were to have been played at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Suspension of league soccer by the English League is likely to lead to similar decisions by the Scottish and Irish football authorities.

During the World War no organized professional football was played in the British Isles from 1915 until after the close of hostilities.

Crusader Football

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—With a new coach, Joe Sheeketski, in charge, Holy Cross College opened its 1939 fall football drills today, with a squad of 55 reporting.

The Crusaders still are optimistic of a successful season despite the loss by graduation of Bill Osmanski and six other lettermen. Ronnie Cahill and Jim Turner will serve as co-captains.

McGlone Triumphs

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Taking the lead at the halfway mark, Fred McGlone, of Natick, won a 10-mile road race sponsored by the American Legion here yesterday.

Although pressed by Andre Brunelle, of North Medford, McGlone was never passed after forging out front. His time was 56m. 25s. Brunelle was second and B. Joseph Smith, of North Medford, third.

George Joyce, who has played 16 years of baseball and has umpired in both the Nebraska State and the Mississippi State Leagues, took a leave of absence from his job as a railroad brakeman to arbitrate in the Arizona-Texas League.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Posedel	15	9
Grove	13	3	Lanning	5	4
Ostermueller	11	3	Fette	10	9
Heving	10	3	Moran	1	1
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	5	6
Auker	9	8	Errickson	4	6
Lefebvre	1	1	MacFayden	8	13
Galehouse	7	8	Turner	4	9
Wilson	8	11	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	4			

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.366	Hassett	.323
Berger	.333	Garms	.314
Finney	.328	Cuccinello	.308
Williams	.324	Majeski	.284
Doerr	.316	West	.283
Cramer	.306	Outlaw	.276
Tabor	.298	Miller	.260
Cronin	.297	Cooney	.255
Carey	.295	Masi	.250
Peacock	.292	Andrews	.250
Vosmik	.275	Rowell	.250
Berg	.273	Lopez	.240
Nonnenkamp	.267	Warstler	.244
Desautels	.240	Sisti	.221

Football Year Draws Near As Local Elevens Report

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Labor Day past, football begins in earnest around Boston. Boston College, which summoned picked candidates last week, is now well into pre-season practice, Northeastern reported today, Boston University will take to the field Thursday, and Harvard and Tufts, always late starters, will get under way next week.

The Eagles, under the new regime of Frank Leahy, got a flying start on the rest of the local colleges by reporting last Wednesday. With a week of morning sessions in shorts and afternoon periods in moleskins, including a double workout yesterday, they are well on the way towards learning the fundamentals of the new system Leahy is installing. Altogether 40 men are practicing, including 22 lettermen.

Huskies Report

Out at Huntington Field in Brookline, this morning, Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern was preparing to greet candidates for the Husky team. Dunn last week sent invitations to more than 60 prospects. Where Leahy had summoned 40 men and had seen the full 40 report, Dunn was satisfied with 21 who came out. Summer jobs can be given as the chief reason for the delay in reporting.

Pat Hanley, beginning his sixth year at Boston University, is expecting a large turnout from the 55 he has invited to the opening session Thursday morning. The Terriers are reporting at Nickerson Field, Riverside, one week later than usually this year, because their opening game—with Franklin and Marshall Oct. 7—is seven days later.

Tufts Next Week

Just one week from Thursday, on Sept. 14, Coach Lew Manly hopes to meet a majority of the 40 candidates he has invited to Tufts' inaugural session. With the opening game with Middlebury on Oct. 7—about a month away—Manly will be kept busy drilling a team composed chiefly of lettermen who will be anxious to improve last year's record. In 1938, the Jumbos won only one game—from Massachusetts State in the last game of the season.

The following day, Sept. 15, the Harvard squad will report to Dick Harlow, who will be building a team from the ground up. With only six out of 21 men who played against Yale last fall scheduled to be back, Harlow must develop sophomores and jayvies in short order for the opening game with Bates Oct. 7.

Twice Daily

Led by Capt. Torbie Macdonald, the squad will practice twice daily through Sept. 23. College registration comes Monday, Sept. 25, following which the squad will report in the afternoons only.

Up at Worcester today, an Osmanski-less Holy Cross squad of 50 was due to report to Joe Sheeketski, who is starting his first year as head coach of the Purple. Despite the loss of Bullet Bill, however, the Crusaders are expected to field another strong eleven this fall, in view of the small loss numerically from last year's team. Sheeketski is not expected to install a new style of play, but to continue to teach the same system used by Eddie Anderson, who takes over at Iowa this fall.

Throughout New England during the next week and one half, the rest of the college teams will take to the gridiron. Dartmouth, Yale, and Brown will appear in short order. And within the month, the first games will be served—locally they will be Northeastern vs. St. Anselm's and Boston College vs. Lebanon Valley, both at home Sept. 30.

Huskies Hold First Practice

Jimmy Dunn, former Western Maryland star starting his third and perhaps most difficult year as head coach at Northeastern, greeted a squad of 21 football candidates this morning at Huntington Field, Brookline, for the opening practice session of the 1939 campaign.

Capt. Connie Sullivan of Cambridge, veteran wingman, headed the group which reported for equipment at 9:30 and promptly went to work under the direction of Dunn and his two former Western Maryland teammates, assistants Harold Kopp and Pete Mergo.

Kopp, veteran line coach, welcomed such former pupils as Carl Johnson, two-year fixture at end; Art Anderson of Concord, who has played center and end for the past two years; Gerry DeNapoli, Newton star who worked himself up to a starting guard berth last season, and Mel Warshaw, Roxbury powerhouse who was not available last year.

The backfield talent was headed by Joe Beaton, plunging ball-carrier who starred at St. John's Prep a few years ago. Bob Gurney, expected to be the chief carrying threat, also appeared in uniform, as did Ronnie Tubbs of Hartford and Ray Yetten of Waltham.

Among the better sophomore prospects who were on hand today were Phil Sheridan of Malden, almost a sure bet for a varsity assignment at any of the numerous spots; Abe Winograd, former Boston English star; Ernie Colantonio of Newton, and Paul Mann of Roxbury.

Others who reported this morning were Pete Mazmanian, Carl Finnegan, Nathan Murphy, Al Olsen, Charles Patterson, John Stolberg, DeWitt Woodruff, and Dean Williams.

Ed Andrews Wins In Public Tennis

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5 (AP)—Ed Andrews of Fairhaven, champion in 1936, won his second New England Public Parks tennis title in the men's singles division when he routed Francis Fitzpatrick of Providence, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1, in the final at Roger Williams Park yesterday.

Double Feature

MANHATTAN, Kan. (AP)—The Kansas State-Kansas University football game originally scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 4, was moved up one day so that persons in Lawrence for the national corn-husking bee could see the game.

West Indians Win

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 (CP)—The West Indies cricket team which recently toured England overwhelmed an all-Montreal eleven on a one-day match here yesterday by 207 for eight wickets to 35. The tourists are returning home by way of Montreal.

The Montrealers were no match for the crack West Indies players either with the bat or the ball.

C. Clark had the best bowling average against Montreal, taking four wickets for nine runs. R. S. Grant took five wickets for 13 runs.

All the West Indies scored freely, R. H. Weeks being top scorer with 36 runs.

Going for a Ski-Hay Ride

Wide World

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—Clarence Olesen, former national and Eastern ski jump champion, tries his luck on swale hay instead of snow, in September instead of January, at the new Summer Ski Chute, Twin Mountain, near here recently. The chute was originated by Ellsworth Eddy, a professional photographer, and does provide a measure of sport for those skiers anxious to get back to the jumps.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Sept. 4

FIRST GAME

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Coscarart 2b	5	0	0	0	3	3	0
Lavagetto 3b	5	0	2	4	1	1	0
Walker cf	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Camilli 1b	3	0	1	1	10	1	1
Parks rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Koy lf	4	2	3	7	0	0	0
Todd c	3	0	0	0	7	2	0
Durocher ss	4	1	2	2	3	2	1
†Hudson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressnell p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hutchinson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Moore	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hamlin p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Hollingsworth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	11	16	27	11	4

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 2b	5	1	1	4	4	2	0
Garms, lf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	1	1	6	1	1
West rf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Rowell, cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	1	2	2	1	2	0
Lopez, c	4	0	2	4	4	1	0
Warstler, ss	4	0	1	1	4	6	1
Turner, p	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	37	4	11	19	25	13	4

*Batted for Hutchinson in fifth. †Batted for Durocher in ninth. ‡Ran for Hamlin in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Runs batted in, Turner, Coscarart, Lavagetto 2, West, Koy, Sisti. Two-base hits, Lopez 2, Koy, Lavagetto. Home runs, West, Koy, Sisti. Double plays, Todd and Camilli; Warstler and Hassett; Warstler, Sisti and Hassett 2. Left on bases, Boston 9, Brooklyn 8. Bases on balls, by Turner 2, by Pressnell 2, by Hutchinson. Struck out, by Turner 3, by Pressnell, 3, by Hamlin 2. Hits, off Pressnell, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Hutchinson, 0 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hamlin, 6 in 4 innings. Wild pitch, Turner. Winning pitcher, Hamlin. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Goetz. Time, 2h. 9m.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Garms lf	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Hassett 1b	5	1	2	2	9	1	0
Majeski 3b	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
West rf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Lopez c	4	1	2	2	3	1	0
Warstler ss	5	1	1	1	3	2	0
Sisti 2b	5	1	1	4	5	4	0
Errickson p	2	0	1	1	0	3	0
*Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MacFayden p	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	39	5	15	16	27	13	1

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Coscarart 2b	4	1	3	3	1	3	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	3	4	2	2	1
Walker cf	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
†Almada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camilli 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Parks rf	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Koy lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Todd c	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Durocher ss	4	0	2	2	3	2	0
Hollingsw'rth p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamulis p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Hudson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	11	12	27	10	1

*Batted for Errickson in eighth. †Ran for Walker in ninth. ‡Batted for Hollingsworth in sixth. §Batted for Hutchinson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Cooney, Lavagetto, Durocher, Sisti 2, Outlaw, Lopez. Two-base hits, Sisti, Lavagetto. Stolen base, Coscarart. Sacrifices, Errickson, Walker 2, Lopez, Cooney. Double plays, Garms and Sisti; Sisti, Warstler and Hassett; Coscarart, Durocher and Camilli; Hassett, Warstler and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 13, Brooklyn 12. Base on balls, by Errickson 3, by Hollingsworth, by Tamulis, by Frankhouse. Struck out, by Errickson 2, by Hollingsworth 2, by Tamulis 3. Hits, off Hollingsworth, 7 in 6 innings; off Errickson, 10 in 7 innings; off Tamulis, 7 in 2 innings; off Hutchinson, 1 in 1 inning; off Frankhouse, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off MacFayden, 0 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Errickson (Lavagetto); by Tamulis (Cooney). Winning pitcher, Errickson. Losing pitcher, Tamulis. Time, 2h. 41m. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Pinelli. Attendance, 19,728.

Red Sox

Sept. 4

WASH'T'N	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis 3b	5	1	3	3	0	1	0
Welaj cf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Estalella lf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gelbert ss	4	0	1	3	2	10	0
Bloodw'th 2b	4	1	1	1	3	6	0
Vernon 1b	3	2	2	2	14	1	0
Ferrell c	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Haynes p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Carrasquel p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	7	9	13	27	21	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	2	2	6	5	0	0
Williams rf	3	1	2	4	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	1	4	1	1
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	1
Carey 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Peacock c	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Wade p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Auker p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	6	9	15	27	8	2

*Batted for Dickman in fifth. †Batted for Auker in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—7
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—6

Runs batted in, Welaj, Foxx, Ferrell, Haynes, Peacock, Gelbert 3, Cramer, Case, Williams, Tabor, Vosmik. Two-base hits, Welaj, Vernon, Foxx, Williams 2. Three-base hit, Gelbert. Home run, Foxx. Hits, off Wade 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Dickman, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Auker, 2 in 4 innings; off Haynes, 0 in 0 1-3 innings; off Carrasquel, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on base, Washington 6, Boston 4. Stolen base, Welaj. Sacrifices, Welaj, Carey, Peacock, Cramer, Cronin. Base on balls, by Wade 2, by Haynes 4, by Dickman, by Auker. Struck out, by Haynes, by Dickman. Double play, Gelbert, Bloodworth and Vernon 3. Passed ball, Peacock. Wild pitch, Wade. Winning pitcher, Haynes. Losing pitcher, Wade. Time, 2h. Umpires, Rommel, Kolls and Hubbard.

SECOND GAME

WASH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case rf	3	2	2	2	4	0	0
Lewis 3b	4	2	2	3	0	1	0
Welaj cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Estalella lf	5	1	1	4	2	0	0
Gelbert ss	4	0	2	2	1	4	0
Bloodworth 2b	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Vernon 1b	3	0	2	2	9	0	0
Giuliani c	3	1	1	1	5	1	0
Appleton p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	12	16	27	7	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cramer cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	7	2	0
Williams rf	3	1	0	0	2	0	1
Cronin ss	1	2	1	4	1	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	5	1	3	1
Carey 2b	3	0	0	0	4	3	0
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
‡Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lefebvre p	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Galehouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	4	4	10	27	12	2

*Batted for Galehouse in seventh. †Batted for Carey in ninth. ‡Batted for Desautels in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Runs batted in, Tabor, Foxx, Welaj 2, Estalella 2, Lewis, Gelbert, Cronin, Finney. Two-base hits, Lewis, Tabor. Three-base hit, Tabor. Home runs, Estalella, Cronin. Hits off Lefebvre, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Galehouse, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Wagner, 3 in 2 innings. Left on base, Washington 10, Boston 4. Stolen base, Cass. Sacrifices, Welaj, Appleton, Giuliani. Base on balls, by Lefebvre 5, by Appleton 7, by Wagner. Struck out, by Appleton 4, by Wagner 2. Double plays, Carey and Foxx; Cronin, Carey and Foxx; Vernon unassisted; Bloodworth, Gelbert and Vernon. Losing pitcher, Lefebvre. Time, 2h. Umpires, Hubbard, Kolls and Rommel. Attendance, 13,000.

Keck to Coach

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Stanley Keck, star Princeton tackle, about two decades ago, now operating a dairy farm at North Pomfret

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Parade of Obash

By Audrey Chalmers

Illustrated by the Author

Part Three

Obash was now able to move up into the Fire Department's place, and that much nearer the Band.

"Oh, thank you," he said, very grateful to the Firemen for letting him have their place in the Parade. And he put all his thoughts on doing his best to keep time.

But try as hard as he could, a hippity-hop would slip in, and then a galump.

"What a strange noise all out of time!" thought the hindmost Rotary Club gentleman.

So he turned round, and Obash gave him a nice, big smile.

The Rotary Club gentleman gave such a gasp, that quite a few others turned round. Then one and all flew to right and left. Whatever they came to first, they climbed it. If it was a tree, well and good; if a lamp-post, that would do. They did not care what happened to their silk hats and frock coats.

So here was Obash able to move up still nearer the Band!

"Oh, thank You!" he said, and he snorked with happiness, and that made two or three of the Militia turn round.

Before you could count ten, they were gone, guns and all. So were the Flag-Bearers, though they did not forget to hold the flags aloft as they ran.

Obash was now behind the Mayor.

The Mayor's Surprise

The Mayor was feeling quite hurt. Nobody was cheering him. There was nobody on the sidewalks at either side of him to cheer! To make it worse, he could plainly see a large crowd at the front of the Parade. The Drum Major was being cheered like mad!

However, the Mayor went on taking off his silk hat and putting it on again, as by now he couldn't get out of the habit.

"Snork!" said Obash, bursting with happiness, and breathing down the Mayor's neck.

The Mayor was in the middle of a grand bow with his hat well up in the air. He didn't put it on again. He flung it wildly away, and he flung himself wildly after it in the direction of the first tree he could see. However, it was filled up, so he had to run until he could find an empty one.

Well! There was Obash in the very place he wanted to be most of all, right behind the Band!

The Band was going full tilt, as they were now playing "John Brown's Body," which was their favorite tune. They were so wrapped up in what they were doing that they did not even notice that there was no cheering, and no one left on the sidewalks to cheer.

The Drum Major twirled and tossed his baton until it made circles in the air. The big horn tried to drown out the trombones and clarinets, and the Bass Drummer almost flung his arm right off his body, he tossed the drumstick round at such a rate. He was forced to rest a moment and mop off his forehead, as the perspiration was trickling down his nose. At that very moment he thought he heard a strange noise, enough so that he said to himself, "Did I hear something behind me?"

Obash's Happy Smile

After a moment he said, "Did I hear a sort of hippity-hopping and galumping behind me?"

He turned his head round as far as it would go, and there was Obash, looking as happy as anything, smiling and waggling his funny little tail.

The Bass Drummer could hardly believe his eyes. He felt too upset for words, so much so that he began to whack his drum every which way, and to step on the heels of the Snare Drummers who were in front of him. That made them turn round. When they looked round the Bass Drummer's drum, and saw Obash, they rat-a-tat-tatted all out of time, and stepped on the heels of the man with the big horn. He was in the middle of a big blow.

In a jiffy the whole Band was running down the street.

"Oh this is fun!" thought Obash, galumping along after them.

Pretty soon the Snare Drummers threw down their little drums, and flew to one side, because they saw a good tree for climbing. In another moment the Drum Major had flung away his baton, and was half-way up a lamppost. The trombone players were the next to leave. They just let their trombones go wherever they fell, and disappeared down a side street. Then down went the clarinets, and the clarinet players vanished. At last the man with the big horn managed to get his head out of the horn and clang, it hit the ground, and he made for safety up a tree.

So all that was left of the Band was the Bass Drummer. Not that he wanted to be left, oh dear no! But he couldn't get his drum off, as it was fastened firmly round his neck, and would be very much in the way when climbing trees or lampposts. The only thing to do was to keep on running, with Obash close at his heels.

"What a terrible situation!" thought the Bass Drummer. It was very hard to run so fast with such a fat stomach, and a drum on top of that, and a hippopotamus right behind.

Obash was careful so see that he kept nicely behind, though he could easily have run ahead. But he knew that would not be the right thing to do in a Parade.

They had left the Town behind them, and were about to run up a hill. The Bass Drummer groaned when he saw the hill, for he was rapidly getting out of breath.

"I hope I will soon get my second wind. What if I don't?" he thought, and gave the strap a desperate tug. With that the strap came loose, the drum rolled off the Bass Drummer's stomach, and without more ado he made for a tree at one side of the road, and went up it in quick order.

The Parade That Vanished

At first Obash could not realize that he was running along all by himself, and he kept on going. Then he saw that it was indeed true, and such a lonely feeling came over him, that his feet grew as heavy as lead. He began to go slower—and slower—and slower, and by this time he had reached the top of the hill, so he just sat down there on his funny little tail.

He looked round to the East, West, North and South, but all he could see was very empty country with quite a few trees sticking up here and there. If he had been able to notice sharply, he would have seen that every now and then the leaves of the trees gave a shake and a quiver, although there was no breeze stirring. But he was not able to, he could not have noticed a tub full of ice cream, at the moment, were it sitting right under his nose. He felt much too sad, because no matter which way he looked,

he could not see a sign of his lovely Parade.

He tried to make up a little Poem to keep himself company, which began:

"It does not seem the least bit fair,
For P'rades to vanish in thin air,
And leave me sitting all forlorn
Without so much as one small horn—"

But he could go on no longer, he was too gulpy and choky and snuffly. He gave way to a loud Boo-Hoo which was followed by another, and soon Obash was sobbing loud and hard.

This prevented him from hearing a noise that grew nearer every moment. It was a sort of chugging noise. "Chug-chug!" it went, "Chug-chug! Chug-chug!"

In fact, had Obash but known it, help was close at hand.

This chugging was made by a car filled to overflowing by a large family called the Frizzlewits. There was Mr. Frizzlewit, and Mrs. Frizzlewit (with a feather in her hat), and their six children.

(To be continued Monday)

The chug-chugging noise was made by a car filled to overflowing by a large family called the Frizzlewits

The Well-Dressed Rabbit

Last winter when the snow was here,
He wore an ermine coat.
His pointed ears were lined with pink,
To strike the proper note.
He wore a little tuft of fur
Where coat-tails ought to be;
And he didn't wear a belt at all—
At least none I could see.

I met him in the woods one day,
Dressed in his winter clothes;
And when I asked for fashion notes
He twitched a velvet nose.
He smiled a tiny rabbit smile
And frowned a rabbit frown—
And then he said, "When summer comes
We rabbits change to brown."

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mistress Blossom's Lanterns

"Is that you, Tommy?" Mistress Blossom asked.

"Yes," Tommy answered, "I'm here." He caught hold of Mistress Blossom's hand and led her up the walk to her little red house. It was very dark because the clouds hid the moon, and there were tall trees all around.

"I should never find the walk without you in the dark, Tommy," Mistress Blossom said. "Why, I might walk right into the cow pasture or into the brook. And tomorrow you're going away. How shall I find the way to my little red door without you?"

What the Beach Gave

Tommy laughed. "I've thought about that," he said, "ever since I knew I was going away. I've thought a lot about it, and do you know I've found a way."

"You've thought of a way to guide me to my little red door!" Mistress Blossom cried. "O, Tommy, what a helpful boy you are!"

"You will see," Tommy answered.

It must have been very early the next morning, because only the milkman was about, when Tommy went down to the beach. He was carrying a basket on his arm and whistling merrily as he walked. The sand of the beach was hard and smooth. Tommy hurried over it and then, of a sudden, he stooped down.

"One," he said, "two, three!" His bright eyes had seen the white sea shells lying on the sand. Tommy caught them up and hurried on. All along the beach the white sea shells lay, here, there and everywhere, as white as patches of snow. Tommy filled his basket.

"Mistress Blossom's lanterns," he whispered.

The milkman had gone a long way when Tommy left the beach. There were the tall trees whispering together. There was the walk that Mistress Blossom could never find when the dark came.

Tommy got down on his knees with his basket of shells. Out came the first one and he laid it at the edge of the walk, then another and another until there was a long line of white shells on one side of Mistress Blossom's walk straight to her little red door.

"Now for the other side," Tommy whispered.

Two white lines of sea shells and between them the walk.

Away at her work Mistress Blossom thought of what Tommy had said and whenever she thought of it she smiled. The sun climbed high in the sky. It was noon. The sun climbed down the sky and went to bed. It was night. Along came the clouds and hid the moon. But what cared Mistress Blossom?

After the Sun Set

She put on her shawl and her bonnet and started home. Hadn't Tommy told her she would find the walk to her little red door? She hurried along. There were the tall trees. There was her house. There was—

"Oh!" she cried. White in the darkness shone the sea shells along each side of her walk.

"My lanterns," Mistress Blossom whispered, and with dancing steps she walked between them straight to her little red door.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

When We Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

For children who like to make friends with girls and boys in distant cities, here are some delightful letters that should start fine friendships.

Girls and boys in the families of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may have their names published in the Mail Bag.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with any child from any foreign land. I am seven.

I like drawing and roller skating and sleigh riding and reading The Christian Science Monitor.

Nancy M.

Ontario, California

Dear Editor:

I should like to write to a little girl in Holland. I am eight years old. I like reading, ice skating, music and horses very much.

Romalyn F.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with another child from any foreign country or the United States. I am 11 years old and am in the 7B. I am interested in sports and would be glad to tell another boy or girl about myself and my city. I have two brothers and one sister. My hobbies are stamp-collecting and bicycle riding.

Sincerely,

John C.

Muskegon Heights, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I am a boy eight years old. I would like to correspond with boys from Holland in the English language. I enjoy sports.

Yours truly,

Douglas C.

Ithaca, New York

Dear Editor:

I would like to start a correspondence with any child from the age of 7 to 13. I'm especially anxious to hear from some children in France, England, Australia, Norway, or any other country. I am nine years old. I take piano and drum lessons. My hobby is stamp collecting.

I enjoy reading the Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page.

Your friend,

Carol N.

Ft. Worth, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old and should like to correspond with a boy or girl in Scotland. I am very fond of music and play the violin. I would like to know all about a bagpipe, and how much one would cost.

Your friend,

David G.

Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, though I have often read and enjoyed it. I am a Girl Scout, second class, and would like to correspond with a Girl Guide living in a foreign country, particularly China or England. My hobbies are Girl Scouting and stamp collecting.

Mildred R.

Be sure to sign your full name and give your complete address, when you write to the Mail Bag. Also, do not write on a postal card. There isn't enough room on a postal card for you to tell us all that we like to know about yourselves and your interests. We like to get real letters, written by the children themselves, on notepaper and enclosed in envelopes.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Music for Junior

Let's Learn More Chords

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Major and minor chords, as we explained in our last article, have only three notes. Now let's learn about chords that have four notes.

Let's play the C major scale beginning on the fifth note, G, and from then on let's skip every other note, until we get four notes, G (skip A), B (skip C), D (skip E), F. Now we have our four notes. This is a very pretty chord, and is used very often in music.

You can easily guess what this chord is called. From the first note to the last there is a seventh (count all the notes from G to F to make sure), and so this chord is a seventh chord.

Try to find such seventh chords in every scale, and don't forget to start on the fifth note. This chord comes out the same in major or minor keys. For instance, play the C minor scale, C, D, E flat, F, G, A flat, B, C, D, E flat, and so on. Now start on the fifth note, G, and skip every other note. You will get G, B, D, F, just as in a major scale, because, as it happens, you will skip all the flats that make the C minor scale different from the C major.

You can make up chords with five notes, also by skipping every other note, and also beginning on the fifth note of the scale, G (skip A), B (skip C), D (skip E), F (skip G), A. This will be a ninth chord, because from G to A is a ninth, or just one note over an octave, and octave is of course the Latin word for the eighth note.

So, by skipping every other note, you can build a seventh chord, a ninth chord, or an eleventh chord, or a thirteenth chord. That is easy enough. But if you play a fifteenth chord, by skipping every other note, you will get back to the note you started from.

Try it on your piano. Of course, you will have to use both hands to play those big chords.

But these are not the biggest chords. We can make a chord that has all the twelve different notes of the octave in it, including the black keys, by using B major, A major, G minor, and F minor chords. Of course, you will not be able to play this chord even with both hands, because you have not enough fingers. But there is a family in Italy where all the children have six fingers on each hand, and I suppose those children could play the chord of twelve different notes, six in the right hand, and six in the left.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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Historic Documents Record What Each Side Claimed at Opening of 1939 War

Pacific Forces of World Found Flouted

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP)—The French Government's statement of policy as read to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Edouard Daladier and to the Senate by Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps Sept. 2 follows:

The Government yesterday decreed general mobilization. The entire Nation is replying to its call with a grave resolute calm. . . .

Several days ago peace was already in danger. German claims on Poland risked precipitating a conflict.

I will show you in instant how all the pacific forces in the world combined during all these days to save peace. But just when hope was held that all these renewed effort were going to be crowned with success, Germany abruptly reduced them to nothing.

During the day of Aug. 31 the crisis reached its culminating point. When Germany finally made known to England she would accept direct negotiation with Poland, Poland, despite the terrible menace of sudden military invasion from Slovakia by German armies, attempted immediately to resort to this pacific method.

Peace Offer Rejected

At 1 o'clock that afternoon Monsieur Lipski, Polish Ambassador to Germany, asked an interview with Monsieur von Ribbentrop. Peace seemed saved. But the Foreign Minister of the Reich only agreed to receive Monsieur Lipski at 7:45 p. m. While the latter brought the agreement of his Government to direct conversations, the German Minister refused to communicate the German claims to the Polish Ambassador, under the pretext that the latter did not have full power to accept or refuse them immediately.

At 9 p. m. the German radio announced the nature and extent of these demands. The radio added that Poland had rejected them. That was a lie. That was a lie because Poland never even knew what the terms were.

And on Sept. 1 at dawn, the Führer gave his troops the order to attack.

Never was aggression more evident, more unjust. Never in order to justify it have such lies and cynicisms been put to work. . . .

The chief of the German Government informed me on Aug. 25 through our Ambassador at Berlin, Monsieur Coulondre, that he deplored that in the event of armed conflict between Germany and Poland, German blood and French blood might be spilled. I immediately transmitted to the Führer a positive proposal inspired by a lone desire to save peace, then in danger, without delay.

Chamberlain Tried Again

But we have not been rebuffed by the failure of our advance and we made a second attempt which Monsieur Chamberlain undertook with magnificent persistency. . . . On one hand appears impartial loyalty and perseverance; on the other obstruction, evasion and escape.

I also am happy to pay tribute to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Even yesterday we did our best to realize a union of all good will in order to at least stop hostilities and try to substitute methods of conciliation and arbitration to use of violence. . . .

France and England could not accept the destruction of a friendly people—the forerunners of new attempts of violence directed against themselves. Is it really only a German-Polish conflict? No, gentlemen, it is a new phase in the march of the Hitlerian dictatorship toward domination of Europe and the world.

Long a Reich Plan

How, in fact, can we forget that German demands on Polish territory have been written for a long time on the map of greater Germany, and that it was only hidden for several years to make other conquests easier? As long as a German-Polish pact was profitable to Germany it was respected by Germany. The day when it became an obstacle to his march toward hegemony, he did not hesitate to denounce it.

We are told today that once the German claims on Poland have been satisfied Germany will bind herself to everlasting peace with the world. You may recognize these words!

On May 25, 1935, Hitler agreed not to intervene in the internal affairs of Austria and not to add Austria to the Reich. And on the eleventh of May, 1938, the army entered Vienna, and Dr. Schuschnigg, for having dared to defend the independence of his country, was thrown into prison, and no one can say today what has been his true fate after untold sufferings.

But it seems that it was Chancellor Schuschnigg's provocations which caused the invasion and servitude of his country!

Hitler's Praise

On Sept. 12, 1938, Hitler said that the Sudeten problem was an internal question which concerned only the German minority in Bohemia and the Czechoslovak Government. A few days later he unmasked his ambitions, pretending they had been legitimized by violence of Czech persecutions.

On Sept. 26, 1938, Hitler declared that the Sudeten territories represented the last territorial claims he had to make in Europe. On March 14, 1939, President Hacha was called to Berlin and ordered in the harshest terms to accept an ultimatum. A few hours later Prague was occupied without regard for the given signatures.

There again Hitler attempted to throw upon the victim blame which hung solely on the aggressor.

Finally, on Jan. 30, 1939, Hitler lauded the pact of nonaggression which he signed five years previously with Poland. He hailed this accord as a contribution to freedom and solemnly proclaimed his intention to respect its clauses.

But it is Hitler's acts which count and not his words.

What, then, is our duty now? Poland is our ally. We contracted agreements with her in 1921 and 1925. These agreements have been confirmed. . . .

We never ceased in diplomatic negotiations and public statements to show ourselves faithful to this pact. Our Ambassador to Berlin several times recalled to Hitler and his collaborators that if German aggression against Poland should take place we would fulfill our engagements. . . .

Poland has been the object of the most unjust and brutal aggression. Nations that guaranteed her independence are bound to intervene and come to her defense. Britain and France are not countries which disregard their signatures.

Yesterday evening, Sept. 1, the Ambassadors of France and Britain made a common démarche with the German Government.

[The declaration then quoted the text of the ultimatums to Germany.]

Moreover, gentlemen, it is not alone a question of our country's honor. It also concerns the protection of her vital interests. For a France which has failed to keep its signature would soon become a France despised and isolated, without allies and without support, and would soon be subjected to a dreadful onslaught.

What worth can be attached to a guarantee given for our eastern frontier for Alsace-Lorraine after disavowal of guarantees given to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland? Rendered more powerful by their conquests, gorged with the plunder of Europe, and masters of an inexhaustible natural wealth, the aggressors would soon turn on France with all their force.

King George Calls for Unity

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 5

Following is the text of the address of King George VI broadcast to the British Empire Sept. 3, as transcribed by the National Broadcasting Company:

In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this message, spoken with the same depths of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

For the second time in the lives of most of us, we are at war. Over and over again, we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies; but it has been in vain.

We have been forced into a conflict, for we are called, with our allies, to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world.

It is a principle which permits a state in the selfish pursuit of power to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force or threat of force against the sovereignty and independence of other states.

Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right. And if this principle were established through the world, the freedom of our own country and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger.

But far more than this, the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear, and all hopes of settled peace and of security, of justice and liberty, among nations, would be ended.

This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of the world order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my peoples across the seas who will make our cause their own.

I ask them to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial.

The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield, but we can only do the right as we see the right, and reverently commit our cause to God. If one and all we keep resolutely faithful to it, ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then, with God's help, we shall prevail. May He bless and keep us all.

Steps Taken by Mussolini

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP)—The text of the official statement on Premier Mussolini's peace activities follows:

In the face of the worsening of the European situation on Aug. 31, Il Duce, while taking into account exceptional difficulties which made a peaceful solution extremely problematical, made last efforts to save the European peace.

To this end the English and French Governments were informed that Il Duce, upon receiving assurance of Franco-British adherence and Polish participation, assured by the action of London and Paris, would be in position to convoke an international conference on Sept. 5 with the object of revising the clauses of the Versailles Treaty which are the cause of the present disturbance of European life.

The Italian Government did not fail to emphasize the extreme urgency of a reply but the French and English were not in position to communicate this reply before the next day, that is Sept. 1. Meanwhile, during the night of Aug. 31 frontier incidents occurred which prompted the Führer (Hitler) to begin military operations against Poland.

The replies which the Italian Government received having been favorable in principle both on the part of the French and the English and notwithstanding the fact that a military clash already had taken place between Germany and Poland there having been evidenced on part of the French particular interest in the pursuit of Il Duce's initiative, the Italian Government at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 2 advised Chancellor Hitler for purposes of his information that there still was a possibility of convoking the conference, preceded by an armistice which might settle the German-Polish conflict by peaceful means.

Chancellor Hitler replied through our Ambassador at Berlin that he did not reject a prior possibility of a conference. He desired, however, to know first whether the note presented by the French and English to Berlin had the character of an ultimatum—in which case any negotiations would be useless—and whether he could count on having a period of 24 hours to consider and reach his decision.

The Italian Government having placed itself again in contact with the Governments of London and Paris at 2 p. m. on Sept. 2 informed them of what the Führer had asked. Subsequently late at night affirmative replies were received from London and Paris concerning the two questions raised but it was added that in view of the new fact of occupation of Polish territory by the German armed force which had arisen between Aug. 31 and Sept. 2 France and England made evacuation of the occupied territories a fundamental condition of their participation in international conference.

In these circumstances, the Italian Government limited itself to informing the Führer of this condition, adding that barring further advice from the German Government it saw no possibility of taking further action.

Chamberlain States Case to Commons

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's address to the House of Commons Sept. 3 follows:

When I spoke last night in the House of Commons I could not but be aware that in some parts of the House there were doubts and some bewilderment as to whether there had been any hesitation or vacillation on the part of His Majesty's Government. But in the circumstances, I made no reproaches, for if I had been in the same position as the members on that side of the House, and not in possession of all the information, it is very likely that I would have felt the same.

The statement I have to make this morning will show that there were no grounds for doubt. We were in close consultation with the French Government and we felt that intensified action which the Germans were making in Poland allowed of no delay in making our position clear.

Accordingly we decided to send our Ambassador in Berlin instructions which he was to hand at 9 o'clock this morning to the German Foreign Secretary, which read as follows:

"Sir: In the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the first of September I informed you on the instruction of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that unless the German Government were prepared to give His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom satisfactory assurances that the German Government had suspended all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would without hesitation fulfill their obligations to Poland.

"Although this communication was made more than 24 hours ago, no reply has been received, but German attacks on Poland have been continued and intensified. I have the honor accordingly to inform you that unless not later than 11 a. m., British summer time, today, September third, satisfactory assurances have been given by the German Government and have reached His Majesty's Government in London, a state of war will exist between the two countries as from that hour."

No such undertaking was received by the time stipulated and consequently this country is now at war with Germany.

I am in a position to inform the House that arrangements have been made between the British and French Governments. The French Ambassador in Berlin at this moment is making a similar de marche accompanied also by a definite time limit. (Cheers.)

The House already has been made aware of our plans. As I said the other day, we are ready.

This is a sad day for all of us and to none is it sadder than for me. Everything that I believed through my public life has crashed in ruins. There is but one thing left for me and that is, I hope with what strength and power I have, to forward the cause for which we have all sacrificed so much.

I trust I may live to see the day when Hitlerism has been destroyed (cheers) and a restored and liberated Europe has been re-established.

Pre-War Statements By Chamberlain And Halifax on Position

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The text of the statements which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain delivered in the House of Commons, and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax in the House of Lords, late Sept. 2, follows:

Sir Nevile Henderson (British Ambassador at Berlin) was received by Herr von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) at 9:30 last night, when he delivered the message read to the House of Commons yesterday.

Herr von Ribbentrop replied he must submit the communication to the German Chancellor, and the Ambassador declared his readinesss to receive the Chancellor's reply.

Up to the present no reply has been received.

It may be that the delay is caused by consideration of the proposals put forward by the Italian Government—namely, that hostilities should cease and that there should then immediately be a conference of the five powers concerned—Britain France, Poland, Germany and Italy.

While appreciating the efforts of the Italian Government, His Majesty's Government, for their part, will find it impossible to take part in a conference while Poland is being subjected to invasion, her towns under bombardment and while Danzig is being made subject to unilateral settlements by force.

Forced to Take Action

His Majesty's Government will, as stated yesterday, be bound to take action unless German forces are withdrawn from Polish territory.

They are in communication with the French Government as to the limit of time within which it would be necessary for the British and French Governments to know whether the German Government was prepared to effect such withdrawal.

If the German Government should agree to withdrawal of their forces, His Majesty's Government would be willing to regard the position as being the same as before the German forces crossed the frontier, that is, we would be open to discussion on the matters between the German and Polish Governments on the understanding that the settlement was one that would safeguard Poland's vital interests and was secured by international guaranty.

If the German and Polish Governments wished other powers to be associated with them His Majesty's Government would be willing to agree.

There is another matter to which mention should be made in order that the present situation should be made perfectly clear.

Forster Takes Danzig

Yesterday Herr Forster who, on Aug. 23, in contravention of the Danzig Constitution became head of state, decreed the incorporation of Danzig in the Reich, and Hitler was asked to give effect to this decree by German law. At the meeting of the Reichstag yesterday morning a law was passed for the reunion of Danzig with the Reich.

The international status of Danzig as a free city was established by treaty, of which His Majesty's Government was a signatory, and the Free City was placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The rights given to Poland in Danzig by treaty were defined and confirmed by agreements concluded between Danzig and Poland.

The action taken by the Danzig authorities and the Reichstag yesterday is the final step in the unilateral repudiation of this international instrument which could only be modified by negotiations.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, did not recognize either the validity of the grounds on which the action of the Danzig authorities was based or the validity of this action itself or of the effect given to by the German Government."

Peace Declared Possible to Very Last

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—This is the text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration of war Sept. 3 against Germany:

I am speaking to you from 10 Downing Street this morning.

The British Ambassador in Berlin handed the German Government the final note, saying unless we heard from them by 11 o'clock (6 a. m., E. D. T.) and they were prepared at once to withdraw their troops from Poland, a state of war would exist between us.

I have to tell you now that no such undertaking has been received, and that consequently this country is at war with Germany.

You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me that all my long struggle to win peace has failed.

Yet I cannot believe that there is anything more or anything different that I could have done and it would have been more successful. Up to the very last, it would have been quite possible to have arranged a peaceful and honorable settlement between Germany and Poland.

Would Not Have It

Herr Hitler would not have it.

He had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland, whatever happened, and although he now says he put forward reasonable proposals which were rejected by the Poles, that is not a true statement.

The proposals were never shown to the Poles, nor to us. And though they were announced in the German broadcast on Thursday night, Hitler did not wait to hear comments on them, but ordered his troops to cross the Polish frontier the next morning.

His action shows convincingly that there is no chance of expecting that this man will give up his practice of using force to gain his will.

He can only be stopped by force, and we and France are today, in fulfillment of our obligations, going to the aid of Poland who is so bravely resisting this deliberate and unprovoked attack upon her people.

We have done all any country could do to establish peace, but a situation in which no word given by Germany's ruler could be trusted and no people or country could endure has become intolerable, and now that we have resolved to finish it, I know that you will all play your part with calmness and courage.

Empire Encourages

At such a moment as this, the assurances of support which we have received from the Empire are a source of profound encouragement to us.

When I finish speaking, certain detailed announcements will be made on behalf of the Government. Please give your close attention. The Government have made plans under which it will be possible to carry on the work of the nation in the days of stress and strain that may be ahead.

These plans need your help. You may be taking your part in the fighting services or as a volunteer in one of the branches of civil defense; if so, you will report for duty in accordance with the instructions you receive.

You may be engaged in work essential to the prosecution of war, or the maintenance of the life of the people, in factories, in transport, in public utility concerns or in the supply of other necessities of life; if so, it is of vital importance that you should carry on with your jobs.

Now may God bless you all and may He defend the right, for it is evil things that we shall be fighting against—force, bad faith, injustice, oppression, and persecution.

Against them, I am certain, the right will prevail.

President Says U. S. Must Work for Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation Sept. 3:

Tonight my single duty is to speak to the whole of America.

Until 4:30 o'clock this morning, I had hoped against hope that some miracle would prevent a devastating war in Europe and bring to an end the invasion of Poland by Germany.

For four long years a succession of actual wars and constant crises have shaken the entire world and have threatened in each case to bring on the gigantic conflict which is today unhappily a fact.

It is right that I should recall to your minds the consistent and at times successful efforts of your Government in these crises to throw the full weight of the United States into the cause of peace. In spite of spreading wars I think that we have every right and every reason to maintain as a national policy the fundamental moralities, the teachings of religion and the continuation of efforts to restore peace—for some day, though the time may be distant, we can be of even greater help to a crippled humanity.

All Based on Force

It is right, too, to point out that the unfortunate events of these recent years have been based on the use of force or the threat of force. And it seems to me clear, even at the outbreak of this great war, that the influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate, as far as it is possible to do so, the continued use of force between nations.

It is, of course, impossible to predict the future. I have my constant stream of information from American representatives and other sources throughout the world. You, the people of this country, are receiving news through your radios and your newspapers at every hour of the day.

You are, I believe, the most enlightened and the best-informed people in all the world at this moment. You are subjected to no censorship of news, and I want to add that your Government has no information which it hesitates to withhold from you or which it has any thought of withholding from you.

At the same time, as I told my press conference on Friday, it is of the highest importance that the press and the radio use the utmost caution to discriminate between actual verified fact on the one hand and mere rumor on the other.

Check Up on Rumor

I can add to that by saying that I hope the people of this country will also discriminate most carefully between news and rumor. Do not believe of necessity everything you hear or read. Check up on it first.

You must master at the outset a simple but unalterable fact in modern foreign relations. When peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywhere is in danger.

It is easy for you and me to shrug our shoulders and say that conflicts taking place thousands of miles from the continental United States, and, indeed, the whole American Hemisphere, do not seriously affect the Americas—and that all the United States has to do is to ignore them and go about our own business.

Passionately though we may desire detachment, we are forced to realize that every word that comes through the air, every ship that sails the sea, every battle that is fought does affect the American future.

Let no man or woman thoughtlessly or falsely talk of America sending its armies to European fields. At this moment there is being prepared a proclamation of American neutrality. This would have been done even if there had been no neutrality statute on the books, for this proclamation is in accordance with international law and with American policy.

Pleads for Neutrality

This will be followed by a proclamation required by the existing Neutrality Act. I trust that in the days to come our neutrality can be made a true neutrality.

It is of the utmost importance that the people of this country, with the best information in the world, think things through. The most dangerous enemies of American peace are those who, without well-rounded information on the whole broad subject of the past, the present and the future, undertake to speak with authoritiy, to talk in terms of glittering generalities, to give the nation assurances or prophecies which are of little present or future value.

I, myself, cannot and do not prophesy the course of events abroad—and the reason is that because I have of necessity such a complete picture of what is going on in every part of the world, I do not dare to do so. And the other reason is that I think it is honest for me to be honest with the people of the United States.

I cannot unprophesy the immediate economic effect of this new war on our nation but I do say that no American has the moral right to profiteer at the expense either of his fellow-citizens or of the men, women and children who are living and dying in the midst of war in Europe.

Believe in Peace

Some things we do know. Most of us in the United States believe in spiritual values. Most of us, regardless of what church we belong to, believe in the spirit of the New Testament—a great teaching which opposes itself to the use of force, of armed force, of marching armies and falling bombs. The overwhelming masses of our people seek peace—peace at home, and the kind of peace in other lands which will not jeopardize peace at home.

We have certain ideas and ideals of national safety and we must act to preserve that safety today and to preserve the safety of our children in future years.

That safety is, and will be, bound up with the safety of the Western Hemisphere and of the seas adjacent thereto. We seek to keep war from our firesides by keeping war from coming to the Americas.

For that we have historic precedent that goes back to the days of the administration of President George Washington.

Affects All in U. S.

It is serious enough and tragic enough to every American family in every State in the Union to live in a world that is torn by wars on other continents. Today they affect every American home. It is our national duty to use every effort to keep them out of the Americas.

And at this time let me make the simple plea that partisanship and selfishness be adjourned; and that national unity be the thought that underlies all others.

This nation will remain a neutral nation, but I cannot ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well. Even a neutral has a right to take account of facts. Even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience.

I have said not once but many times that I have seen war and that I hate war. I say that again and again.

I hope the United States will keep out of this war. I believe that it will. And I give you assurances that every effort of your government will be directed toward that end.

As long as it remains within my power to prevent it, there will be no blackout of peace in the United States.

'A State of War Now Exists'

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The British Ministry of Information on Sept. 3 issued a statement on how the formal declaration of war was made against Germany. The communiqué said:

A state of war now exists between Great Britain and Germany. At 11:15 this morning, Mr. R. Dunbar, head of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, went to the German Embassy, where he was received by Dr. Kordt, Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Dunbar handed to Dr. Kordt notification that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 o'clock, British summer time, this morning. This notification constituted the formal declaration of war.

This morning, 20 minutes after the expiration of the time limit laid down in the British ultimatum to Germany, Herr Von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) invited Sir Nevile Henderson (British Ambassador) to call upon him and gave to him the German reply.

This proved to be a document of some 11 pages, the main point of which was a refusal by the German Government to give any assurance about the withdrawal of troops (from Poland).

The remainder of the reply consisted of propaganda of which the sole purpose seems to be an attempt to lay the blame for the present war on the shoulders of Great Britain.

In accordance with customary diplomatic usage, full facilities are being extended to Dr. Kordt, the German Charge d'Affaires, to enable him and the staff of the German Embassy to leave the country. Their departure will take place very shortly.

Facilities are being extended equally to German consular officers to enable them to leave England.

An assurance has been received from Dr. Kordt that full facilities are similarly being extended to Sir Nevile Henderson and the staff of the British Embassy in Berlin and to British consular officers in Germany.

The United States Government have acceded to the request of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to take charge of British interests in Germany which accordingly have been intrusted to the United States Embassy in Berlin.

The charge of German interests in Great Britain has been taken over by the Swiss Legation in London.

Chamberlain Sees Victory

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 5—Prime Minister Chamberlain telegraphed Premier Daladier of France today that he was confident "right will prevail" in the conflict with Germany.

The text of the telegram:

At this time when Great Britain and France are renewing their comradeship in arms to resist aggression and defend the cause of honorable feeling among nations, I send to you, and through you to the French people, the cordial greetings of the people of this country.

Our hopes of peace which we sought so strenuously to preserve have been shattered by the wanton attack on Poland. Now side by side we both take up arms with the sure knowledge that no nations have ever entered a war in a juster cause. I am confident that the sacrifices which we are prepared to make will not be in vain and that the right will prevail.

Lebrun Blames Hitler

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP)—Following is the text of the message sent by President Albert Lebrun Sept. 2 to the French Parliament:

Gentlemen, you are meeting at a critical hour in our national life.

War has broken out in central Europe, men are killing one another. Innocent victims are falling under aerial fire.

How have we come to that? Two people had differences to settle. They could have done it by free, loyal negotiations, as they were advised to do on all sides.

At the moment their plenipotentiaries were going to meet, Germany brutally attacked Poland, creating thus a state of war which nothing could justify.

England and France, resolutely attached to a policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation, did all which was humanly possible to avoid this crisis.

The voices of the chiefs of their Governments were joined to those of the highest moral and political authorities of the world to call men, who held war or peace in their hands, to reflect before unleashing the abominable plague.

It was in vain.

And unless they still wish at this hour to hear the voice of the universal conscience which rises toward them, the worst eventualities are augured.

With great calm, cold resolution and perfect order, France has taken the dispositions which her security and loyalty to her engagements require.

Already for several days young men have been mounting guard on the frontiers. Today general mobilization calls all forces to the defense of the homeland.

As interpreter for the Nation, I address to our armies of land, sea and air the affectionate salute and expression of unanimous confidence of the country.

The population in the interior also is accomplishing its full duty. A union of citizens, more sacred than ever, has been realized spontaneously once more. Firmness in spirit, discipline, hope—that is what animates them to the very depths themselves.

They understand that even more than the destiny of the homeland it is the liberty of the world and the future of civilization which is at stake.

They will be able to lift their souls to the heights of greatest resolution.

Let us be united: Vive la France!

German Vessels In Mexican Ports

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 5 (AP)—With seven German steamers already tied up in Mexican ports, there were reports today the German liner Bremen also might be heading into neutral Mexican waters for refuge.

Whereabouts of the Bremen has been a mystery since the vessel left New York almost a week ago.

The German passenger ship Orinoco, the German oil tanker Emmy Friedrich and the German freighters Rhein, Idarwald, and Phrygia are anchored at Tampico. The liner Columbus, after disembarking passengers who were on a West Indies cruise at Havana, now is anchored outside the Bay of Vera Cruz, while the freighter Hameln is in the harbor there.

The German freighter Arsuca, carrying a large supply of newsprint for the government-controlled newsprint agency, was reported to have anchored at Havana.

Mexico's neutrality was affirmed Sept. 4 by President Cardenas, who said it "is a source of profound regret that a group of great nations . . . had to resort to combat to seek a solution of their differences."

Asked if he did not think the European war would affect Mexico's sales abroad of the oil it expropriated, Señor Cardenas replied:

"Yes, it is possible. But in these moments we are more concerned with the serious consequences of war to the fighting nations directly, and for all humanity indirectly."

Informed quarters said the war had stopped Mexican shipments of oil to Germany, which has sent machinery and supplies to Mexico in exchange for oil under a barter deal.

Continual Sabotage of Peace Charged to Britain by Hitler

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—The text of Adolf Hitler's reply to the British ultimatum, issued Sept. 3, follows:

The German Reich Government has received the ultimatum of the British Government dated Sept. 3, 1939. The German Government has the honor to reply as follows:

I

The German Government and the German people refuse to accept from the British Government the ultimate requests or to fulfill them.

II

For a good many months a condition exists at our eastern borders which in effect amounts to war.

After the Versailles Treaty had cut Germany to pieces, all German governments were refused a peaceful solution of these problems. The National Socialist Government, too, has made efforts after the year 1933 to bring about a revision of the worst mistakes committed under the Treaty of Versailles by peaceful means.

It was in the first place the British Government which made every practical revision impossible by their intransigeant position.

Britain 'Interfered'

If it had not been for the British Government interfering, the German people and the German Government are convinced that between Germany and Poland a satisfactory arrangement could have been brought about and a solution be found which would have been fair to both sides, for Germany did not have the intention and never has demanded that Poland be destroyed.

Germany only wanted to have a revision brought about of those stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles which well informed statesmen of all peoples, for some time after the dictates of Versailles had been delivered, considered as unbearable for a big nation, as well as detrimental to the political and economic interests of the east of Europe, unbearable in the long run and, therefore impossible to execute.

British statesmen were in line with these declarations when they said that the solution imposed forcibly on Germany in the east would only lead to future wars. In order to avoid this danger, it was the desire of all German governments, and particularly the intention of the present National Socialist people's Government here, that a solution be found.

It is the responsibility of the policy of the British Cabinet to have put obstacles in the way of such a peaceful revision.

III

The British Government in an unprecedented step in human history, has given plenipotentiary powers to the Polish Government to undertake whatever actions Poland might want to consider. The British Government gave assurances to the Polish Government, no matter under what circumstances, that it could take steps of defense against no matter what provocative actions. The British Government assured its military support to Poland in such a case.

Thereupon, the Polish terror against the people residing in the territories once severed from Germany and particularly against the German people there, assumed proportions which could no longer be borne.

The Free City of Danzig particularly was dealt with in contradiction to all the legal stipulations, first economically and then in matters of customs policies and was even menaced with destruction, only to be completely submitted in a military sense and to be severed from communications with the outside world.

All this the British Government knew very well. The British Government was informed of the infringements against the laws which determined the statute of Danzig and by giving plenipotentiary powers to Poland, the British Government has approved of all these illegal acts.

Sent a Warning

Moved by the suffering of the German people who were being tortured and inhumanly treated by the Polish authorities, the German Government, which for five months had been looking on patiently without taking any aggressive action against Poland, has only addressed this morning a warning to the Polish Government that these conditions would be unbearable in the long run. The German Government also made it plain that it will take measures of self-defense in case other help was not granted to the German population.

All these facts were well known to the British Government. It would have been easy for them to exercise a strong influence in Warsaw and to exhort the rulers that they should apply principles of justice and humanity, and also to observe the stipulations they had entered into. The British Government has not done so. On the contrary, by constantly insisting on the obligations that she come to the rescue of Poland under all circumstances, the British Government has only encouraged the Polish Government to continue in the criminal attitude which was endangering the peoples of Europe.

The British Government could have saved the peace of Europe, but it has refused the proposals of Mussolini, although the German Reich's Government had stated their willingness to consider these proposals. The British Government, therefore, is responsible for all the suffering and all the unhappiness which now will come over so many nations.

IV

After all the attempts to bring about a peaceful solution and to reach an agreement accordingly, after all these efforts had been made impossible by the intransigeance of the Polish Government which was being backed up by England, and, after the conditions similar to civil war which had persisted for a number of months at the eastern border of Germany without the British Government raising any objections whatsoever, and after these conditions had grown to a point where they amounted to overt attacks on German territory, the German Government decided that it was unbearable for a major power to tolerate the continuance of these conditions and the menace which was coming from outside. Also, it was necessary in the interest of the domestic peace of the German people to bring an end to these conditions.

Sabotaged Peace

After the governments of the democratic countries had sabotaged all the possibilities of revision which still could have been applied to secure the peace and tranquillity and the honor of the German Reich, the German Government decided that Poland's attacks would have to be counteracted by similar measures. The German Government is not willing to tolerate conditions in order to make it possible for Great Britain to execute her obligations to Poland. The German Government is not willing to tolerate conditions similar to those now existing in Palestine, which is a British Protectorate.

Particularly, and above all, the German people are not willing to be ill-treated by the Poles.

V

The German Government has therefore refused all attempts to force Germany by ultimatums, that the German Army, which has taken steps for the protection of the country, should be withdrawn, which would amount to restoration of conditions of restlessness and injustice as they have existed before.

British Cabinet Blamed

The threat that Germany would otherwise be attacked in war is in complete harmony with the intention of the large number of British politicians as announced over a number of years. The German Government and the German people have assured the British people time and again that they are desirous of bringing about an understanding with them, and even to establish a close friendship.

If the British Government has refused to consider all these offers, and now makes a reply, consisting in overt acts of war, this is not the responsibility of the German people and its Government, but exclusively of the British Cabinet. Those men who for years have been preaching the destruction and eradication of the German Nation are primarily responsible. The German people and its Government do not have the intention, as it seems Great Britain has, to rule the world, they are determined to defend their own freedom and independence and primarily their own lives.

The intention which has been communicated to us on behalf of the British Government by Mr. King Hall—an intention to destroy the German people even more than they have been destroyed by the Versailles Treaty—this intention we hereby take notice of, and we shall therefore reply to all acts of attack coming from England, no matter under what form, with the same weapons.

Berlin, Sept. 3, 1939.

Reich Victim of British Policy Of Encirclement, Hitler Says

BERLIN, Sept. 5—Following is the text of Chancellor Hitler's appeal to the German people Sept. 3:

For centuries England has pursued her aim to make European peoples defenseless in pursuance of the British policy of world conquest by proclaiming a balance of powers according to which England claimed the right to attack and destroy, on a threadbare pretext, the European States which from time to time appeared most dangerous.

Thus it once combated Spanish world power, later Holland, then the French and, since 1871, Germany. We ourselves, were witnesses to England's encirclement fight against the Germany of prewar time.

Just as the German Reich, under National Socialist leadership, began to recover from the terrible effects of the Versailles dictate and threatened to overcome the crisis, British encirclement immediately set in again.

British war agitators before the World War lied that their battle concerned only the House of Hohenzollerns of German militarism, that they had no designs on German colonies, that they did not intend to take our commercial fleet from us, and then they forced the German people under the Versailles dictate.

Would Mean Extermination

Faithful fulfillment of this ictate would have exterminated, sooner or later, 20,000,000 Germans. I undertook to mobilize the resistance of the German nation against that and again to guarantee the German people work and bread.

However, in proportion as the peaceful revision of the Versailles dictate of force appeared to succeed and the German people again to live, the new English encirclement policy began. The same war agitators as before 1914 went to work.

Innumerable times I have offered England and the English people agreement and the friendship of the German people. My entire policy was built up on the thought of this understanding.

I was constantly repulsed by hypocritical declarations. Always new pretexts were sought to cramp the German space of living (Lebensraum) and there were attempts, although we never threatened British interests, to make our life difficult and even to throttle it.

England induced Poland to that attitude, which made peaceful understanding impossible. Through its guarantee declaration it gave the Polish Government the prospect of provoking Germany without any danger—more, to allow it to attack.

Britain Is Mistaken

The British Government, however, is mistaken about one thing; the Germany of 1939 is no longer the Germany of 1914, and the Chancellor of the present German Reich no longer is Bethmann-Hollweg.

I have already announced in my speeches at Saarbruecken and at Wilhelmshaven that we would defend ourselves against the British encirclement policy. Above all, I left no doubt despite all patience and forebearance, the Polish attacks against Germans, as well as against the Free City of Danzig, must come to an end.

Strengthened through the British guarantee declaration and through the assertions of British war agitators, Poland thought it could disregard this warning. For two days the German Army has been fighting in the East in order to re-establish the security of the Reich's territory.

Polish resistance will be broken by our soldiers. Let England understand that today 90,000,000 human beings are united in the German Reich. They are determined not to let themselves be choked off by England

They have not conquered by war 40,000,000 square kilometers on this earth, as England has. But they have the will to live on land which belongs to them. And not to allow England to take this life from them.

Says Jews Responsible

The German people know that the British people as a whole cannot be made responsible for all this. It is that Jewish plutocratic and democratic upper crust which, in all peoples of the world, desires to see only obedient slaves and which hates our new Reich because it sees in it a model for social work which it fears because it might prove contagious also in their own country.

The battle against this new effort to destroy Germany we now are taking up. We will fight with national socialistic determination. British money, power, and politicians, however, will learn what it means to want to draw national socialistic Germany into war without any cause!

I was aware for months that the goal of these war agitators was formed for a long time. The intention to attack Germany on any favorable opportunity was certain. Resolution, however, to lead and repel this battle was even more certain.

Will Never Capitulate

Germany will never again capitulate! Life under a second and even worse dictate of Versailles has no sense. We have never been a slave people, and never want to be in the future.

Whatever sacrifices Germany has had to make in the past for continuance of our people and our Reich, they ought not to have been greater than those which we are ready to undertake today.

This resolution is inexorable. It stipulates, therefore, thorough-going measures. It compels, above all, this rule on us:

When a soldier fights on the front, no one should profit through war. When a soldier falls on the front, no one at home should avoid his duty.

As long as the German people, through its history, was united, it was never conquered. Only the disunity of 1918 led to the collapse. Whoever sins against our unanimity and unity must expect nothing else than that he will be annihilated as an enemy of the nation.

If our people in such a manner fulfils its highest duty, then the Lord God, who always has given His grace to him who was determined to help himself, will also stand by us.

Hitler to the German Army

The text of Reichsführer Hitler's proclamation to the German Army in Poland, Sept. 3, was broadcast in English over a German shortwave station and rebroadcast in the U. S. by the Mutual Broadcasting Company. It follows:

Men of the Army of the East:

For months already Great Britain has been pursuing her encirclement policy against Germany—the policy well known to us from the time before the Great War. She has tried to make use of all European nations and peoples for this purpose.

In this encirclement front Poland was meant to play a part that was all important when the Soviet Union refused to place her own interests behind those of the British Empire.

Continual persecution of the Germans living in Poland and Polish aggression against the Free City of Danzig forced me to adopt the necessary measures for securing the integrity of the Reich on the Eastern frontier.

The non-aggression and consultation pact concluded with Soviet Russia has united the two biggest and strongest nations of Europe in the wish that their peoples shall never fight against each other again.

Poland, the most important link in the British policy of encirclement and distraction, will be forced to accept our peace terms.

Men of the army of the East: In two days' time you have achieved performances which I look upon with pride for the nation. I know that you are realizing the glories of the past and that you are giving invaluable services in order that you may see that history adjusts itself and that justice is done.

The Westwall, which has been completed by making use of all means and huge resources, will, in the meanwhile, guard and protect Germany against France and Great Britain.

Being a veteran of the Great War and at the same time your Commander-in-Chief, I am going to join you today at the front ADOLF HITLER

Reich March Step by Step

In territorial expansion, rearmament, and the major points of foreign relations, National Socialist Germany has found the culmination of its policy in the war with Poland. A few of the most significant events:

Expansion

The Saar: Returned to the Reich after a carefully prepared National Socialist plebiscite campaign: Jan. 13. 1935.

Austria was united with Germany under ultimatum and entry of troops: March 13, 1938.

Sudetenland incorporated in Germany with Munich agreement, but ultimate boundaries occupied by German troops exceeded scope envisaged by negotiators: Sept. 30, 1938.

Bohemia-Moravia became a German province as the last of Czechoslovakia disappeared: March 16, 1939.

Memel: Under German pressure the strategic Baltic port was surrendered by Lithuania: March 22, 1939.

Slovakia, a German protectorate when Czechoslovakia was seized, it handed over civil powers to the German Army: Aug. 18, 1939.

Rearmament

Disarmament Conference was left by Germany: Oct. 14, 1933.

The League—Germany resigned: Oct. 21, 1933.

Conscription reintroduced and an army of 300,000 announced, ending the restrictions of Versailles: March 16, 1935.

The Rhineland—Demilitarized zones reoccupied by German troops: March 7, 1936.

Naval treaty with Britain fixed Reich's tonnage at 35 per cent of British: June 18, 1935.
Treaty abrogated by Reichsführer Hitler, April 28, 1939.

Foreign Policy

Poland: Hitler's signing a 10-year nonaggression pact with Poland gave the Third Reich its first major diplomatic victory: Jan. 26, 1934. Repudiated by Herr Hitler April 28, 1939.

The Axis with Italy began with Germany's agreement to divide Southeast Europe into spheres of influence: Oct. 25, 1936

Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany and Japan pledged both to fight against bolshevism: Nov. 25, 1936.

Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Nov. 6, 1937, made a military alliance with Germany May 22, 1939, but remained neutral in the German-Polish War: Aug. 31, 1939.

Russia and Germany signed a nonaggression pact, marking the end of the Anti-Comintern: Aug. 24, 1939.

Poland invaded by German troops Sept. 1, 1939.

Britain and France, in fiulfillment of their guarantees to Poland, declared war as the Reich refused their ultimatum to withdraw the German forces: Sept. 3, 1939.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

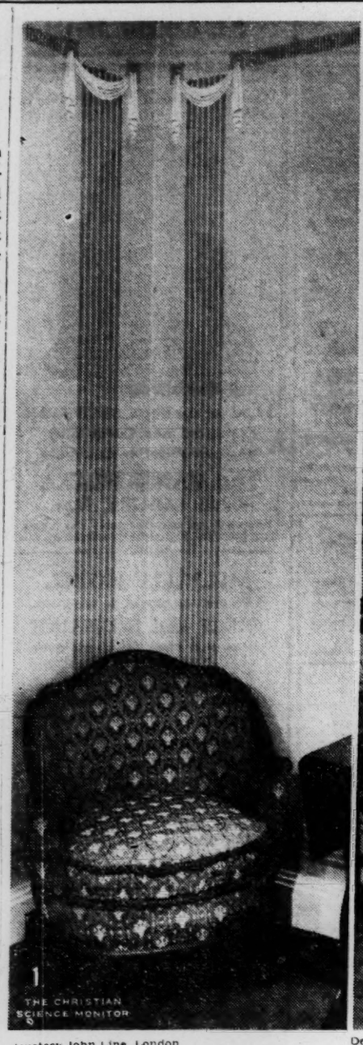
Decorative
Arts

Making Homes Attractive

Books on interior decoration are becoming more and more simple and practical, as well-informed writers come to understand what questions general readers most want answered, and what basic ideas will be most helpful to them. It seems but a few years since authors in this field thought it necessary to approach working suggestions by a long and winding road of theory and history. Perhaps desirable for a student's training, this made the whole subject appear so formidable and baffling to the busy home-maker, that few of them were helped at all

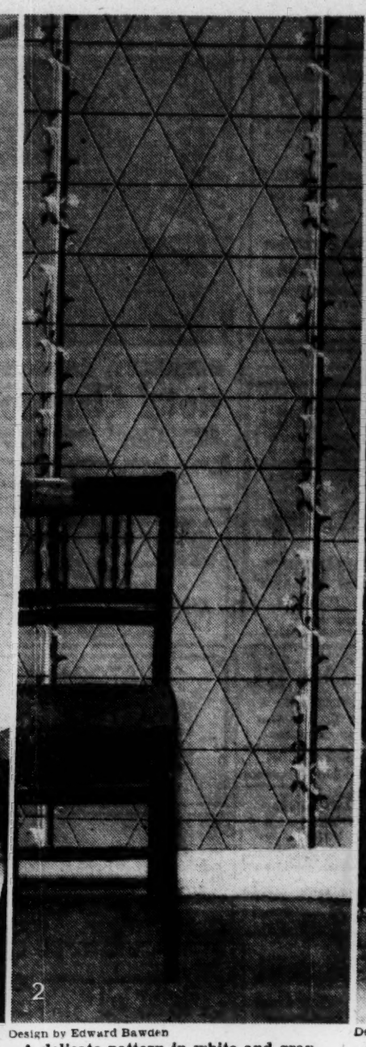
All this appears to be appreciated, and avoided by Lydia Powel, with her little book, "The Attractive Home," just published by Macmillan Co. at 60 cents. The genial sub-title is, "A Book of Good Ideas and Simple Rules for the Home Maker." That very well describes the contents, but does not reflect the degree of sound theory and long experience which help make these chapters fit every day needs of families with modest living standards

Whole books have been written about color, but all most people need to know about its common use in homes is found in the ten pages of usable hints expressed with short words. The problems that seem complicated to a young couple facing an empty house that is to be their first home, are reduced to easy ones as they are looked at with sympathy and understanding. Hints toward training and using good taste are sensible and sincere. Furnishing costs for four rooms are worked out for both "Modern" and "Country" styles, and many Government pamphlets available for 5 or 10 cents are listed. C. G. B.



Courtesy John Line, London

Classical motives on wall paper often are suitable for entrance hall or for a narrow passage way. This pilaster comes in sections, widths being 7" column, 13" headpiece, 2" border



Design by Edward Bawden

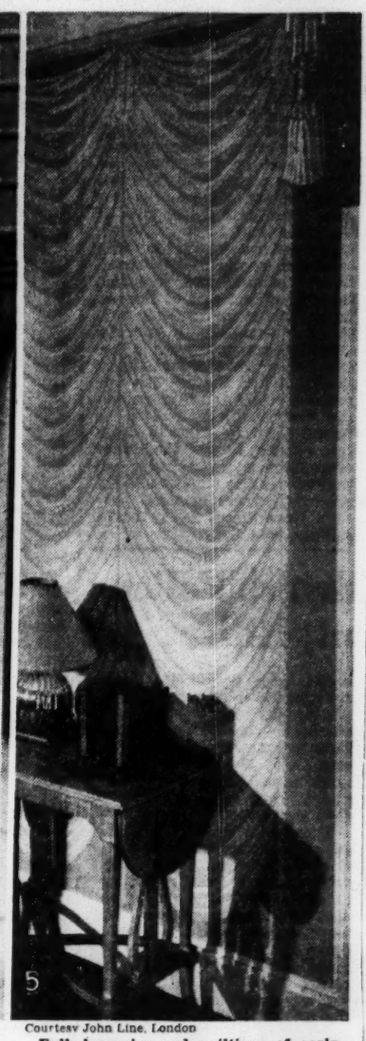
A delicate pattern in white and gray-blue on fawn ground. This would help make a small interior seem larger and would look well in an informal room along with simple furniture.

Design by John Alridge

Leaves making part of this design give it the name "Royal Oak." On background of pinkish mauve is laid the pattern in white and two gray shades of green.

Design by Edward Bawden

Here is another wall paper by the man who did the second from the left. This has oak leaves and acorns to enliven masonry blocks, in gray and white on pale green ground.



Courtesy John Line, London

Full draperies and quiltings of early Empire days now appear on modern wall papers, suitable for panels in feminine apartments, and come in several colors.

New English Wall Papers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

For months now, Hayes Marshall and other leading London decorators have sponsored a return to wall coverings, as they arranged their murals and draperies. Thus came papers in the Colonial style and French reproductions of the old Toiles de Jouy, so we learnt how best to use them. After years of squareness, sparseness and post-war austerities, we had almost forgotten the way.

There have been two outstanding wallpaper exhibitions lately here in London. In one case, clever groupings of eighteenth century papers and "chintz" draperies were arranged beside modern French reproductions For the other, two well-known artists staged a display of original designs, traditional in style, yet as contemporary in feeling as the true modernist could wish. From these pointers alone, we can assume there is definite desire to return to furnished walls.

Displayed at the Galleries of 24 Bruton Street were some interesting fabric and wall paper relics of the early Empire and Directoire periods, annotated and arranged by Lady Sybil Colefax and Mr. John Fowler. Here we were shown a fragment of the original flock variety that hung in Robespierre's rooms in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, and right above it was displayed a clever reconstruction of the entire design.

Drapery Reproductions

Elegant indeed are the drapery reproductions in modern wall papers, reminiscent of the luxurious silken draperies of the First Empire. Of a more practical age, we adapt these panels for everyday purpose by using them to cover a four-fold screen; to replace formal hangings behind the bed, or solely as panels to simulate boudoir luxury alone. One may buy roped borders for the top and bottom edges, or choose a plain pelmet strip as heading; they look complete either way.

Moving to more modern expression, there is much to note. The crisp, lively designs of John Alridge and Edward Bawden, as shown at the Little Gallery, off Sloane Street, are exciting enough both in form and subtlety of color, to convince us of the vigor of this revival. Clearly, these artists are fingering the guide threads of traditional design at the stage where they earlier eluded artistic grasp. From them they are weaving a modern pattern to such purpose as to inspire fresh hope of something lasting for our time.

Bold sweeping lines with rich decorative detail distinguish the work of John Alridge, while that of his colleague observes a more restrained "blue print," simplicity. Their designs are in similar color tones, yet each achieves surprisingly varied effects.

Adapting Early Designs

I especially noted Edward Bawden's "Flute," a graduated stripe design in bluey-ashen color on gray ground, suggesting the flutes on a Pompeian pillar. It became the more memorable by contrast with the floral foreground—a gay gobletful of poppies, scarlet, and red shading to mauves and sophisticated pinks, nodding their approval from the height of a mahogany chest. Equally adapted to our time is his "Trellis," a neat and formal design on fawn ground, patterned in white, gray, and blue, for modern interiors.

Maybe it was the tone-shaded and ingratiating group of flowers from the artists' garden, arranged before it, or maybe it was the unusual pinkish-mauve background on which the design is produced, that caused "Royal Oak" to hover in the memory. Here you see the vigorous uplift of the design, with its prim leaf patterning in gray shades of green and white, generously curved but still capable of raising, not lowering, the wall height.

Apart from craftmanship and merit of design, there is a practical point in favor of British papers—a little matter of length. The English roll measures 12 yards, by comparison with the French nine yards and the American "half roll" of eight. There are times when this difference works to one's advantage. M. G.

Planning the House Around the Family

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Whoever is looking for a full summary and elucidation of the most important essentials to be reckoned with in planning a house, will find help in a new book, "The Human House" by Dorothy J. Field, published by Houghton Mifflin Co., at $2.75.

It should be said at the start that this is a work to be studied with serious purpose. It is not likely to assist the reader who expects to find here quick and easy answers to the multitude of minor questions connected with house building.

On the contrary, the importance and responsibility of such an undertaking are brought out in opening pages. The author's conception of a home's physical requirements evidently springs from a lively awareness of all that the modern family's living quarters should be in order to foster the most free and wholesome development of each personality.

Whatever one's attitude toward the architecture called modern, sound home planning must accept its primary contention. This is, that the family shelter should be studiously designed with sympathetic and solicitous consideration for the pleasure, comfort and unfolding of a certain number of people, as a family and as individuals. "The Human House" shows that the chief factor in achieving this is right relations of the rooms to one another, regarding their uses for quiet and for activity

Beneficial Room Planning

Household mechanisms and labor lessening devices are promoted incessantly by publicity that fills the air and pages of periodicals. Beneficial as many of these things are, it appears that emphasis on them has led too many people to think that the ideal home is the one outfitted with the greatest number of these appliances.

Doubtless all these aids are well known to Mrs. Field, though she has little to say of them. But her concern is rather with the most beneficial room-planning for parents, and for sons and daughters from infancy to maturity. This purpose follows the methods of today's most competent house architects, who thoroughly analyze the activities, tastes and prospects of those for whom each house is planned.

Their working idea of the zoned house is clearly outlined at almost the beginning of this book. It seems most natural that the activities of household work and play, of both adults and children, should be provided for in areas apart from those where quiet is necessary for enjoyment of reading, music, conversation, study or rest. This has always had incidental consideration of those planning homes, but here it is demonstrated as primary and principal essential of a plan of home planning based on what a certain family should have, within its means.

Analyzing One's Needs

The zone of activity, separated from the zone of quiet by hallway, stairs and storage spaces—this is the start of detailed analysis that examines the movements and welfare of each one in the family through all hours of a day. Adjustments and some compromises are necessary as situations seem to bring head-on conflicts, but holding to the rightness of the underlying purpose,—to have always a quiet part of the house for those choosing that, and another where play or noisy work may go on without disturbing those in quiet rooms.

That this may be accomplished in different ways in a house of five or six rooms, is shown by a number of examples, that encourage those of small means to believe its advantages are possible for their home as well as for a large one. This zoning idea is the basic one on which the book is written, and has been carried through in the details of each room—closets, bathroom, kitchen, and storage for various things in off seasons. Study of one's own needs is urged for all who are planning to build and methodical assembling of data, exemplified in the author's own rational tabulations. Appended check lists may seem longer than some would wish to use, but they are evidence of the experience, enthusiasm and knowledge on which the book is based.

Architecture Of The New World

New York

An exhibition of "The Architecture of the Americas" will be held in Washington, D. C., September 24 to 30 in connection with the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects and the seventy-first convention of the American Institute of Architects. The nations of North, South, and Central America have been invited to participate, according to Julian Clarence Levi of New York, who has been appointed chairman of the Congress Committee on Exhibitions.

"By means of this exhibition," Mr. Levi explained, "the Committee on Organization of the Congress is endeavoring to unite under one roof a comprehensive portrayal of the many and varied types of architecture indigenous to the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"The exhibit of United States architecture will include a showing of representative post-war architecture, in addition to examples of some of the notable accomplishments by United States Governmental Agencies in Federal Architecture, Federal Housing and National Parks.

"The exhibition will evidence the ties that bind the varying cultures of this hemisphere—all sprung from the older civilizations of Europe. It is still too early to know how successful this ambitious project will be, but the Committee's hopes run high, for only two of the 21 nations invited have sent their regrets, whereas 14 have expressed a desire to participate. The United States will naturally be adequately represented.

Articles On Antiques

That chairs of simple and late Sheraton type were made by the noted Hitchcock of Hitchcockville, Conn., has been known to some collectors for several years, through advertisements that have survived. Yet, no actual Hitchcock example of that type has been identified until lately, when one has appeared bearing the familiar stencilled name of this maker. Pictured in Antiques magazine for September, the accompanying data there will interest many collectors.

The unprecedented display of American pewter at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last spring is the subject of comment and liberal illustration in the same issue, while another article relates to a series of 24 Gibson Girl picture plates made by Doulton and Co., presumably in the 1890's. Among other titles is the Part II of Esther Stevens Brazer's dramatic story of the Stevens family of Stevens Plains, Maine, makers of great quantities of painted tin ware in the early 1800's.

A Semi-Rural Homestead

Earlier in the year there was held a national competition for designs for country homes that would derive some of the family income from crops and livestock, while the rest came from the man's work at his trade for five days of each week. This assumed the home to be within commuting distance from the job, and the land to measure about 225 feet by 300—large enough for raising vegetables and small fruits, and for housing chickens and possibly a cow. Canning of garden produce was expected to reduce winter living costs

Suggested for the West

Prizes were awarded for the winning designs suited to each of five designated districts, set off on the basis of similar conditions of climate, soil and culture. The plan shown today is intended for economical construction in the states of Washington, Oregon, Northern California, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and the architect was J. R. Sproule, 304 Textile Tower, Seattle, who received a $1,000 award.

The plan and elevation here show a one-story building, the living-dining room facing south and having windows along most of one long side. At the right of this, as one looks at the plan, are two bedrooms and bath, all opening from one side of the entrance hall. A stumpy arrow head points to the entrance door. The kitchen is much larger than usual, having an extension to allow ease and space for canning.

For Family of Five

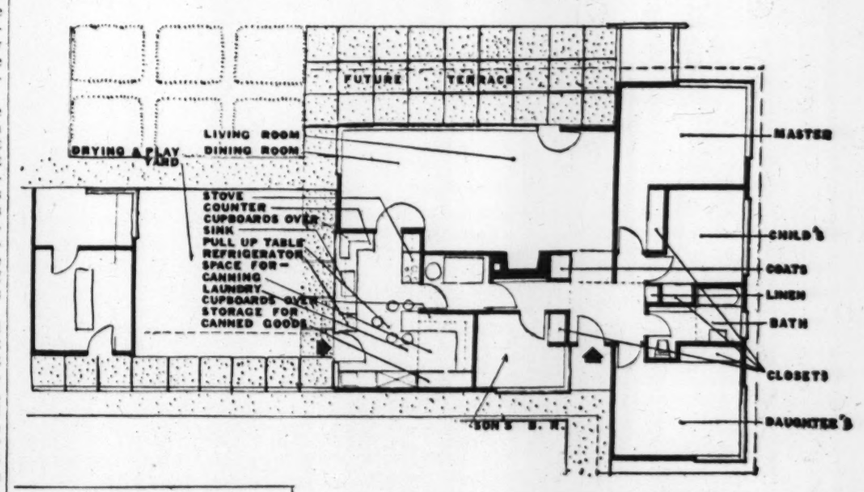
At the extreme left, in plan and elevation, is the work section and car shelter. Here are a work bench, storage room for garden tools, also an insulated storage space for root vegetables. Lawn and shrubbery shut off the chicken yard from the main house.

This home is planned for a family of five—man and wife, two boys of eight and two, and a girl of five. With $2,500 annual income, it is assumed that $400 of it will come from fruits and vegetables grown on the suburban location, where chickens and cow may be kept. The care of garden and stock is supposed to be shared between others of the family and the father, who has employment five days of the week, and is at home two other days.

Costs About $5,000

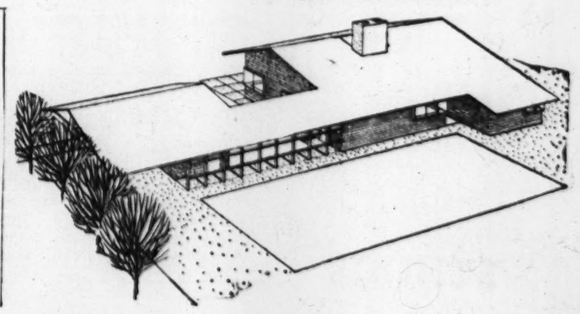
Since it is considered sound budgeting for a family to own a place costing twice its yearly income, this home is figured to be obtainable for $5,000 or less, situated far enough from the husband's work to have land available at gardening property rates.

The competition was sponsored by "Free America," the Homeland Foundation, the Independence Foundation and the School of Living, four non-commercial organizations in New York City advocating small garden homes for American families and a general plan of widespread small property ownership and urban decentralization. C. G. B.



A Dignified Living Room

Burgundy and beige form the color basis for a conservative and attractive living room. The burgundy and natural-color upholstery is set off by walls which are painted a warm beige. Draperies of burgundy, white and beige frame the windows. White accents are used here and there to bring out the deeper colors.



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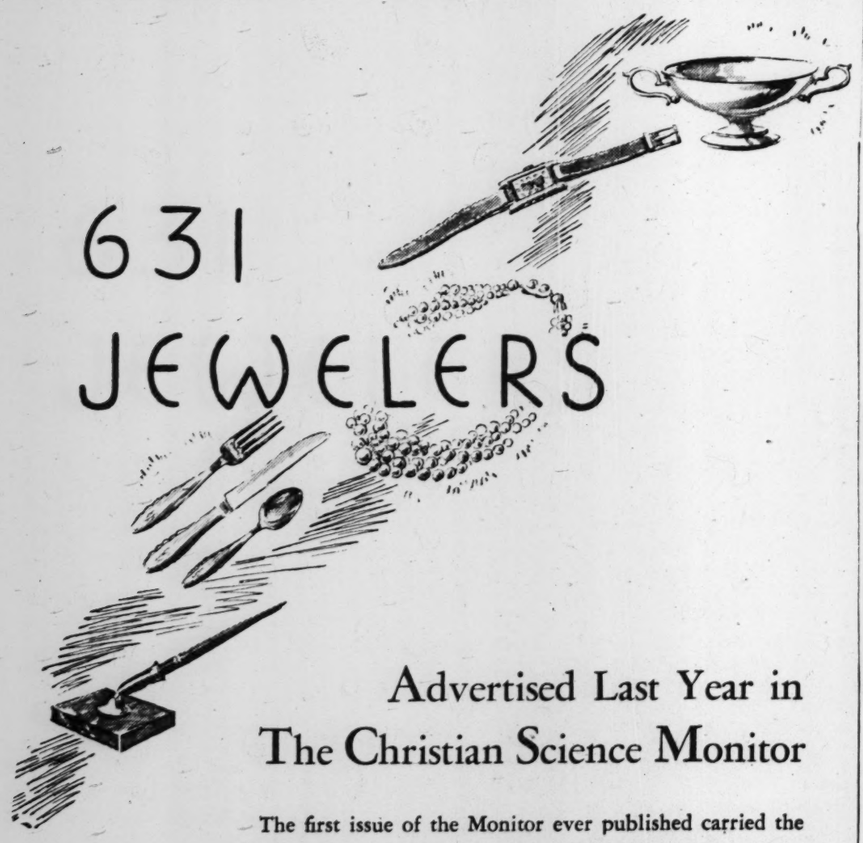

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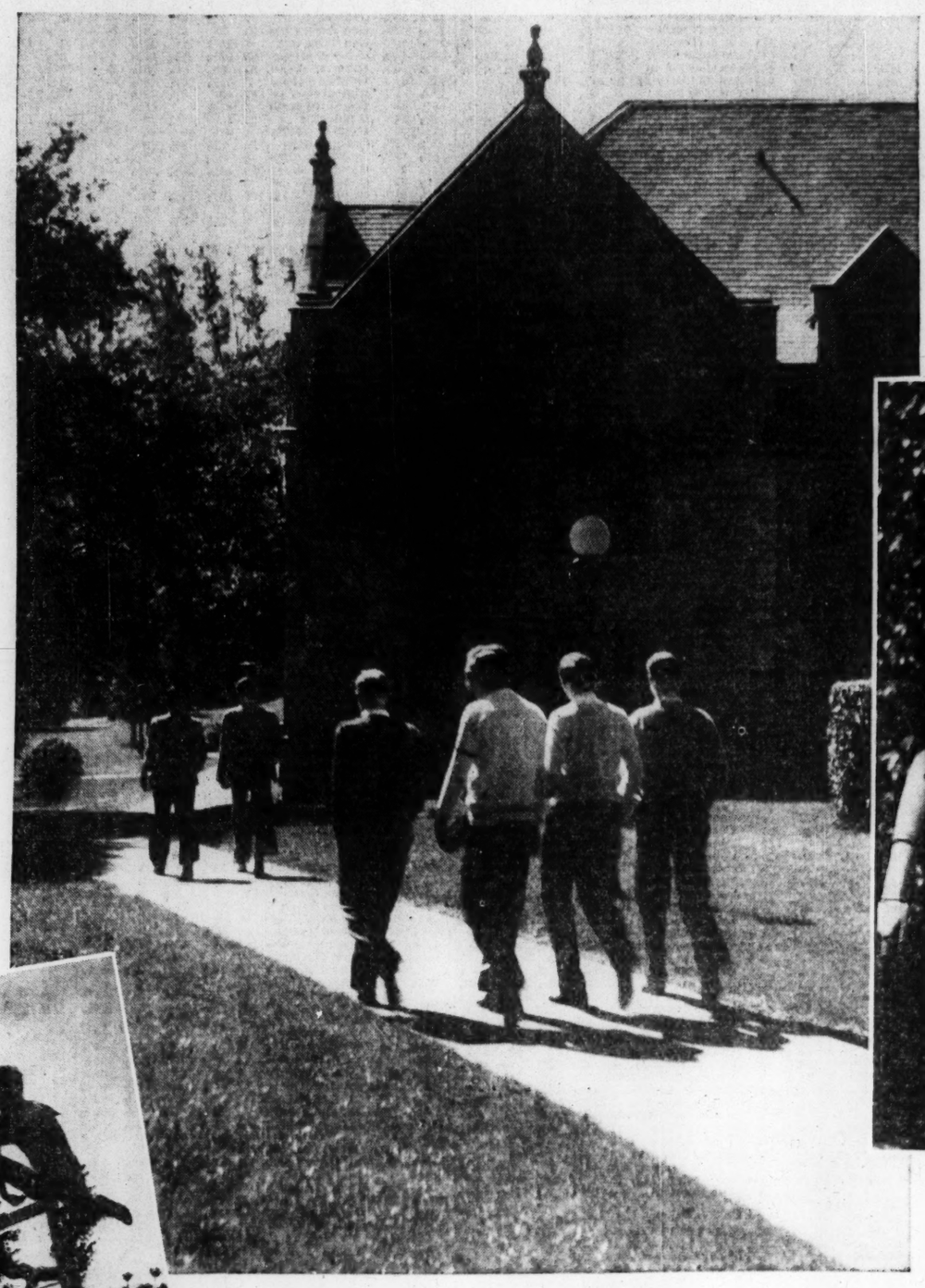

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stock List Gains Run to 19 Points; War-Boom Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Stocks and commodities markets, propelled by the fastest war-boom buying rushes in the history of the exchanges, swept upward today.

In the share list gains ran to 19 points for favorites as trading opened after the holiday and for the first time since the general outbreak of European hostilities. Blocks of 1,000 to 40,000 shares changed hands in the stampede, with the ticket tape as much as 3 minutes behind during the greater part of the session.

Transfers for the day were around 6,000,000 shares, one of the biggest turnovers since July 21, 1933. There was an occasional slowdown as profits were cashed and, near the final hour, top marks were substantially reduced in many cases.

Steels, coppers, aircrafts, oils, sugars, electrical equipments, chemicals, farm implements, zincs and motors were among the favorites.

Traders, envisaging huge purchases of all sorts of materials by England and France, as well as by neutral countries, scrambled for stocks of companies which are expected to benefit by war prices. Some utilities and mail orders were among the exceptions to the rise. Rails joined in after a hesitant start.

The ticker tape was as much as 3 minutes behind during the greater part of the session as frantic brokers attempted to execute the jam of orders. A number of leaders, owing to absence of offerings were not traded for more than an hour. Governors of the Stock Exchange were at the principal posts on the floor to keep the proceedings as orderly as possible.

Prominent on the upsurge were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Continental Oil, Armour, Wilson & Co., Calumet & Hecla, Callahan Zinc, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Westinghouse, Western Union, Fajardo Sugar, Cuban-American Sugar, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Du Pont and American Can.

Jumping 1 to 12 in the curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Lockheed, Godchaux Sugar, Humble Oil, Newmont Mining, N. J. Zinc, Midvale Steel and Jones & Laughlin.

Bonds Drop Sharply

The impact of war on the bond market today brought these results:

A violent downslide in foreign dollar loans, with some Europeans off as much as 7 points near the final hour.

Another sharp downthrust in U. S. Governments and top grade corporate loans. Federals gave up fractions to around & of a point.

A brisk advance in various speculating issues, particularly secondary rails. Buying was based on belief the carriers were in line for a large increase in business. Volume was unusually heavy.

Weakness in the so-called prime investment ratings was typified by breaks running from 2 to around 7 points in Vanadium 5s, Texas Corp. 3s, and Phillips Petroleum 3s.

Bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and some other western carriers surged up 2 to 5 points.

Obligations of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark and Germany were almost without support until they had cracked down 4 to 7 points. Italian issues were strong.

All Grain Prices Advance as High As Rules Permit

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—Prices of all grains jumped as high as Government and exchange trading rules would permit today as the new European war precipitated a speculative buying rush in the grain market.

Few traders wanted to sell even with wheat prices up 5 cents, corn 4 cents, oats 3 cents and rye 5 cents. The result was that business was practically at a standstill, throttled by rules restricting daily price fluctuating to the limits, which were reached as soon as trading started. Wheat prices were the highest in a year and a half.

Wheat on the board of trade was lifted 5 cents to 81⅜-82⅝, highest level in a year and a half, and corn 4 cents to 53¾-57⅛, highest since January.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris: The bourse easily took care of all offerings—which were not largely—today. Prices, where changed, were a little lower. Quotations were lacking for many stocks due to absence of bids and offers. Oils showed a strong price trend. Rentes closed 124 centimes lower to 165 higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures bounded 25 points today, the newly imposed maximum gain permitted in a day's trade. General buying reflected immediate need for the staple. Trading in wheat futures was suspended by Government order.

London: The stock market remained closed today.

Amsterdam: American and selected domestic issues rallied in the bourse late today after a hesitant and slightly lower opening. Buying was encouraged by the spectacular forward drive at New York.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.80a)	4	64	63	64	+1⅞
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	43	41	43	+6¼
11	6½	Adams Exp(.30g)	128	10⅜	8⅝	10½	+2½
25	19¼	Adam-Mill(⅝g)	-	19	19	19	— ⅛
27½	17	Addressog (1.40)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	26	59⅞	57½	59⅝	+5⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	19	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10	6½	AlaskaJunt(.65g)	27	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
1¼	⅝	Allegnany Corp	12	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
12¾	4½	Alleg pf xw	8	8	6½	8	+1½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	32	9⅜	8	8⅞	+2⅛
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	12	8¼	6¾	7¾	+ ¾
19	8	Alleg pr pt	6	12½	9½	11¾	+1¾
11½	6¾	Alleg-Lud Steel	137	24⅞	23	24	+4½
193	151½	Allen Ind (1½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
13⅛	10	Al Ch & Dye (6)	29	183½	177	183¼	+14¼
13⅜	9½	Allied Kid (1½)	6	12⅞	12	12½	+2
11⅜	6	Allied Millis(¾g)	14	13¼	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
71	54½	Allied Stores	88	8⅜	7	8⅛	+ ¾
48⅜	28	Allied St pf (5)	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅞
19⅞	12⅜	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	82	40¾	37	40¾	+6
19	12	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15½	15	15	
70	50	Amal Leather	75	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅞
24¼	16	Amal Leath pf	2	20½	20	20½	+6
36¼	16¾	Amerada Cp (2)	23	69½	65	69	+5½
173¼	93¼	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	17	20¾	20	20¼	+2½
8	3½	Am Airlines	11	29½	27½	28¼	— ¼
54½	31¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	12	12¼	10½	11¾	+1½
103¼	83¼	Am Bosch	2	57⅜	41⅝	57⅜	+1
179	167½	Am Br Sh (1½g)	11	44½	40	44½	+5
35	16¼	Am Can (4)	52	105¾	102¼	105½	+5½
55	30¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	159	159	159	—11
24½	13½	Am Car & Fdy	50	26¼	25	26	+4¼
115⅛	100	Am Car pf	13	41¾	37	40¾	+7¾
132	109½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
83¼	5	Am Chicle (4a)	1	128	128	128	Sep 2
11⅛	5½	Am Colortype	3	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
13	6¼	Am Com Alco	38	10⅛	7½	9¾	+3⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Crystal Sug	81	18	16¼	17¾	+6
6	4¾	Am Encaus Til	15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Am European	-	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 16
19⅛	10	Am & For Pow	37	21¼	2	21¼	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	19	15⅜	13½	14½	— ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P $7 pf	19	19½	17	18⅝	— ⅜
18	12	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6½	5⅜	6½	+ ¼
5½	2⅞	Am-Haw SS (1)	63	25	20	24	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am Hide & Lea	394	7⅜	6½	7½	+2½
55	41¾	Am H&L pf (3)	19	43½	38	42½	+7½
3⅛	1⅞	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52	51	51¾	+ ¾
25	14½	Am Ice	10	21⅜	2	2⅛	
7¾	3¾	Am Ice pf	4	20	19½	19½	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Internat'n	89	7¾	6	7½	+ ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomotive	95	22½	20¼	22½	+1⅞
15¾	11	Am Locomot pf	1	60	54	60	+12
4½	2⅛	Am M & F (.80)	34	13⅜	12	12¾	+ ¾
40⅛	25¼	Am M &Metal	5	4¼	3	4⅛	+1½
124½	117½	Am Metal (½g)	19	37	33¼	35½	+4½
7	3⅝	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
50⅛	32	Am Power & Lt	99	5¼	4	5⅛	+ ¾
45	28	A P&L5pt(2½g.k)	21	36⅞	36	38⅜	+1⅛
188⅜	83⅜	Am Rad & St S	227	10	8½	9½	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	35	20⅛	19¼	19¼	+4½
72½	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	33	73	69¼	73	+5½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¾
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	147	56	51⅞	55	+7
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	127½	127½	127½	—2½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	A'g 31
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	151	33	30	33	+7½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1.40g)	9	11	10¼	10¾	— ⅜
24	15¼	Am Stove (1.50g)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug Ref	70	34	33	34	+10
18½	14½	Am Sugar pf (7)	14	95	90¾	95	+4⅜
170⅛	148	Am Sumatra (1)	1	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	Sep 2
87½	73	Am T & T (9)	32	159	156	158	+1
89¾	75½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	77	77	77	+1¾
153⅛	147	Am Tob B (5)	16	79¼	77½	78½	+3¼
83⅜	41⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	41	160¼	156	160¼	+3¼
145⅜	81⅛	Am Type Fdrs	14	51½	47⅜	51½	+ ¾
96	78	Am Water Wks	240	12½	9	10⅜	+1¼
83¼	35⅜	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Sep 2
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen	285	12	10¾	11¾	+4⅜
8⅛	4	Am Woolen pf	31	48½	45½	47½	+10
40	24	Am Zinc L & S	12	5	4¾	5	+¾
36¼	20¾	Am Zinc pr pf	3	41	41	41	+1
54⅞	35	Anaconda (3⅛g)	902	40	37¼	38¾	+8¾
27⅜	13½	Anaconda W&C	4	45	43¾	45	+4
15⅝	8¾	Anchor H (.30g)	9	22	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
2½	1½	Andes Cop (⅛g)	10	20	18½	18½	+ ⅝
29½	21	A P W Paper	2	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
105	97	Arch-D-M (3⅛g)	2	31	29¾	31	+2⅜
6⅛	3⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	A'g 30
52	33¾	Armour Ill	916	8½	7	8¾	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pr pf	10	59	58	58	+1⅝
58	33½	Armour Ill pf	8	59	58½	58½	+1⅞
13	8¾	Arm Cork (1¾g)	35	36	32½	32½	+3¾
5⅝	2⅜	Arnold C (⅝g)	12	9	7½	9	+ ¼
9	4¾	Artloom Corp	9	7⅜	6¾	7½	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	47	8⅜	6⅝	8	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	6	35	33	33½	—1½
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	63	28¼	23½	28¼	+5⅝
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	54	54	54	+3½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	35	19¼	16	19	+2⅜
12¼	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	21	18½	18	18½	+8
18	9½	Atl G&W in pt	41	23½	19¾	22	+5¼
23½	18⅜	Atl Refining (1)	58	22¾	20⅝	22	+3¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	39	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	7	45¾	45	45	
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	8	63	63	63	+9
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	9	6	6	6	+1⅛
3⅞	2	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Austin Nichols	9	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Aviation Corp	690	6	4⅞	5¾	+1¼
17⅜	9⅛	Baldwin Loco ct	596	17½	16	17½	+3⅞
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	114	6¾	5	5⅞	+2
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	39	7½	6¼	7⅜	+1⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	20	19⅜	20	Sep 2
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	38	13⅞	12	13¾	+2½
13	6	Barber Bros	1	6½	6	6½	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	82	18	17¾	17⅞	+3⅝
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	14	21½	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
28	17	Beat Eream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	111	111	—11
9¼	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
73½	70	BelgNkpt(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
293¼	163⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	374	29½	26⅝	29	+4⅜
211½	177⅜	Ben Ind L (.90g)	16	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
553⅜	481⅜	Ben Indupt(2½g)	2	53	52	52	Sep 1
57½	35	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	33	32	32	—3
80	50¾	Beth Steel (½g)	682	85½	77¼	83	+14¾
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ½
27	15⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Sep 2
22⅛	14	Bigelow-Sanf	2	21¼	19½	21¼	+1¾
17¾	8½	Black & Deck(1)	66	21½	18½	21¼	+4½
34¾	16¾	Blaw-Knox	135	14½	12	13½	+2½
28½	16	Boeing Airplane	195	26⅜	25⅛	26¼	+3⅝
22	12½	Bohn A&B (½g)	10	26	23	26	+6¾
22	16½	Bond Strs (.80)	8	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borden Co(.90g)	21	20½	19½	20¼	+ ¾
23¾	11⅞	Borg-Warn (½g)	58	24¾	23	24¼	+2¼
29⅛	19½	Boston & Maine	6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Brew Cp Ar(.60g)	16	29	27⅞	29	+3
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	189	15½	13½	14¾	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	75	22¾	19⅛	23¼	+3¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38⅜	38½	+1¼
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	48¼	48	48	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	10	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	40¼	38	40¼	Sep 2
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	8	11	10¾	11	Sep 2
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	25	23½	21¼	23½	+2½
36	31⅛	Brown Sh (1⅛g)	4	36⅛	35	35¼	+1⅜
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Balt(1¼g)	12	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	23	9	8½	8¾	+1
8	4	Budd Mfg	84	6¼	5½	6	+1
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	36	27⅜	25	26½	+1⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	20	4½	3¾	4⅜	+½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	8	27	26	26½	+1¼
19¾	11½	Burns Mills (1)	31	18¼	16¼	17¾	+1¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	36	17⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	126	3⅝	2	3⅜	+1⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	12	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+1⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pt(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	165	6	4⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	33	12¾	11⅜	12¾	+2½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	12	15	13¾	15	+1½
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	62	24½	21⅝	24	+5½
53	48½	Calif p pt (2½)	-	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
21⅜	8⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	827	3¾	3¼	3¼	A'g 2
17⅜	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	391	10⅝	9⅜	10⅛	+1⅜
20⅜	12	Campbell Wyan	16	13	11½	13	+2¾
6¼	3⅛	Can Dry (½g)	24	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
34½	29½	Canad Pacific	182	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Cannon Mills (1)	2	33	31½	33	+2½
20½	13⅞	Capital Ad A	7	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+1⅞
37⅜	25⅝	Carpent S (.70g)	6	20	19¾	20	+1⅜
94½	63¾	Car & Gen(.10g)	21	39¾	3	39¾	+ ¾
55	38⅛	Case(J.I.) Co (5e)	1	81	77½	80	+13
107⅛	100⅞	Caterpil Tract(2)	31	55½	54	55	—8¾
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	139	25½	23½	24	A'g 25
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	38	9½	8¼	9⅜	—2⅜
26½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½g)	84	30¾	27¾	30¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	117	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	+ ¾
51⅜	31½	Cent Violeta Sug	53	11⅝	10½	11⅜	+4½
52⅞	32	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	45	6⅜	5¼	6⅛	+ ⅜
30	17	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19	19	19	
11	6⅝	Champ Pap & F	11	20¾	19	20¼	+3¼
		Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅝	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	26	36⅜	33½	36¼	+3¼
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	22⅛	20¾	22⅛	+2⅛
17⅜	9⅛	Chic & E Ill pf	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1	⅜	Chi & N West	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	3	¼	¼	¼	Sep 1
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9½	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	2	10¼	10	10	
1⅛	½	Chi M St P&P	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	30	17	15¼	17	+3¾
387⅛	305⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
48⅜	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 17
1⅞	½	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1	1	1	Sep 1
17⅛	7½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	10	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	8	A'g 24
13⅜	5	Chick Cot Oil	8	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+2⅝
85¼	53⅝	Childs Co	23	5¾	5½	5½	
14⅜	9	Chrysl Cp (4g)	432	84⅜	80½	83⅞	+ ⅝
4¼	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	14	12	12	12	+ ⅛
26	15	City Stores	1	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅛	Clark Eq (¾g)	9	25½	24½	25½	+3½
60⅛	34⅜	Clev Graph B(1)	9	30	29⅜	30	+2½
35⅛	21¼	ClimaxMol(1.20)	54	52	48½	52	+ ⅞
133	112	Cluett Pea (¾g)	35	30	27¾	28¼	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola (2g)	14	113	105	107	—7
17¼	11½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅜	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
107	101⅞	Colgate-P (½)	36	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
36⅛	20¼	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 2
23¾	11⅛	Collins & A(¾g)	13	29½	26½	29½	+2
24¾	14	Col Fuel & Iron	14	18¾	18	18¼	+2¾
9	5¼	Col Br A (1.05g)	5	19	18½	18¾	+2¾
91	74½	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	19	18	19	+ ⅝
15⅝	6⅝	Col Gas & El	248	7½	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅝
30½	22	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 1
94	73	C Pic vtc(2½%st)	21	7½	7	7	— ⅛
57	38¾	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	197⅛	197⅛	197⅛	—21⅛
109⅝	105½	Col Carb (4)	1	86⅞	86½	86½	+1½
60	42	Comi Credit (4)	22	43½	42	43½	+1½
110¼	106	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	—2
13⅜	8¾	Comi Inv Tr (4)	92	47	44	46	+ ⅞
21⅛	11⅜	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	—3
72½	45¾	Comi Solvents	487	14½	12¼	14¼	+3½
51⅜	25⅝	Com'th & South	237	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Com & Sou pf(3)	18	63½	60	63½	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Com Ed (1.20g)	96	27⅞	27	27¾	+ ⅛
17	10	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
7	5½	Con-Nairn (¾g)	24	21½	20	20	—1¾
25½	15½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 19
87⅜	55⅜	Consol Aircraft	61	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+2⅜
35	27	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6⅜	6¾	6¾	+1
108½	101¾	Cons Edison (2)	259	30¾	28½	30⅜	+ ⅝
21⅜	1	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	103	103	103	
12⅛	8⅛	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
100	44	Consol F pf(¾k)	12	8¼	8	8¼	
116	110½	Cons Laundries	8	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ½
103⅜	5	Consol Oil (.80)	416	9½	8⅜	9¼	+1⅝
57¼	29⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	19	3⅞	3	3⅞	+1⅝
4	1⅜	Consol'n Coal	22	34	33¼	34	+1⅜
31½	19⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	3	16½	15¼	16½	+1⅜
4	1⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Sep 2
167⅛	138	Container Corp	32	12½	10⅛	12½	+2¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak A	47	13⅜	11½	13	— ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak B	12	13⅜	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
44	32½	Cont Bak pf(4k)	3	90	89	90	Sep 1
116	110½	Cont Can pf(4½)	120	43⅞	40	43	+3¼
103⅜	5	Cont Can pf	2	110½	110½	110½	A'g 31
57¼	29⅜	Cont Diam Fiber	9	7⅞	6¼	7⅛	+1
4	1⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	34½	33¼	33⅞	+2⅜
14⅜	10	Cont Motors	344	3⅜	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	163	30⅞	28¼	30¼	+2⅜
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (¾g)	56	32	29½	30½	+3⅜
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	21	60	56	60	+5
177	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	167½	167½	167½	Sep 2
47⅜	31⅞	Coty Inc	67	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅜
21⅜	11⅛	Coty Internat	35	1	⅝	⅞	— ⅜
38	16	Crane Co	126	23	21	21¼	+3⅝
110	93	Crane cv pt (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	9	30	28¾	28¾	—1¼
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	21	26½	25	25⅝	+2⅝
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	-	33	33	33	Sep 1
57½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Sep 1
47¾	9	Crown Zel (½)	97	13⅛	10½	12⅝	+3¼
96	62	Crucible Steel	138	44½	42½	43¾	+7
8	3	Crucible Steel pf	1	86	83½	83½	+8½
16	9	Cuban-Am Sug	649	13	11⅜	12⅜	+6
6¼	3½	Cudahy Pack	17	17⅜	16¼	16¾	+4⅛
49	38	Curtis Publish	6	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ¾
7½	4¼	Curtis Publish pf	6	44¼	44	44	+ ½
28½	19¼	Curtiss-Wright	903	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝

Commerce and Finance

Steel Activity Increases to Highest Level for the Year

Business and Industry

Profits Hold Up In Netherlands; More Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A gradual and moderate improvement, evident in a consolidation of profits in general, and a decrease of unemployment, is apparent from reports from Netherlands business houses.

Statistics, recently compiled by Dr. A. Sternheim, show that the profits of 683 Netherlands business companies and concerns in 1938 were in that year about the same as in 1937, with a total amount of 282,800,000 florins ($149,884,000) as against fl.283,900,000 in the previous year.

The Netherlands railways suffered a loss of fl.23,000,000 as against fl.32,000,000 in the previous year; the profits of the great banks fell by fl.3,400,000; the profits of the rubber companies fell from fl.13,240,000 to fl.4,660,000, of the tobacco companies from fl.7,500,000 to fl.4,900,000, and of the sugar companies from fl.16,800,000 to fl.13,000,000. The results in shipping were practically unchanged.

Two Big Banks Merge

It is apparent from this compilation, that the lower profits made by the great banks, led recently to an important amalgamation in the Neaherlands' banking world, by which the "Big Five" were reduced to four; this was by the merging of interests between the Amsterdam Bank and the Rotterdam Bank.

The profits and losses of the two banks will, on and after Jan. 1, 1940, be shared equally and their obligations mutually guaranteed. The capital of each will be brought back to fl.35,000,000 and the general reserves to fl.20,000,000 for each of the two banks, toward which the Rotterdam Bank contributes fl.3,000,000 of its secret reserves.

The Amsterdam Bank withdraws fl.10,000,000 from its general reserves to add it to its secret reserves, and divides fl.18,000,000 from the general reserves between the shareholders.

Financial circles had for some time expected something of the kind to happen, for at the shareholders' meetings of the Amsterdam Bank a dividing up of the reserves had been pressed for more than once, seeing that a sum of fl.55,000,000 fully paid capital and fl.48,000,000 of reserves was looked on as too heavy a weight to carry, under the changed conditions, as it could not, at present, be profitable.

More Employment

The sources of banking profits have necessarily decreased greatly in recent years. The arbitration of exchange, once one of the chief sources of profit for the great banks, is, since the institution of the Equalization Funds, practically of no importance; the arbitration of stocks and bonds is a shadow of what it was before, and the same can be said of the orders for stocks and shares placed by the public, as also of the granting of credit.

Meanwhile, under the influence of the slight improvement in economic conditions, armament orders and the calling into active service of larger contingents of conscripts, unemployment in The Netherlands has considerably decreased.

At the end of July, 192,275 persons were unemployed, while 56,233 men were employed at work-providing schemes. Of all laborers 17.7 per cent were unemployed, as compared with 22.4 per cent in 1938 and 27.1 per cent in 1932. Juvenile unemployment has practically disappeared. This summer, in a big town like Amsterdam, with 850,000 inhabitants, the number of unemployed young men only amounted to 283, while there was a demand from employers for 1,227 juvenile workers.

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Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 18
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It looks as though wise money had known for a week that if war broke the stock market would go up, not down. For despite the temporary and exciting aberration of Friday morning's drop, the market has now been in an uptrend since the selling climax of Aug. 24.

It now looks pretty clear that 1914 is no pattern at all. Sterling dropped instead of rising; New York stocks rose instead of falling; the cotton exchange stayed open instead of closing.

Other reversals of precedent seem likely soon in all fields—financial, political, and military.

We now appear to be in a big bull market. The war scare is over. Certainty is here again, the prime element in bull markets. Times have at last changed. The decade of the 'thirties has gone, as the decade of the 'twenties disappeared in October, 1929; everything is in flux; no man knows what will come but it will be different.

The certainty is war, and that means business. Anger, righteous or unrighteous, makes for activity; also profits for the cool and employment for the willing. Business here has gone through the war scare unperturbed; it was in an upswing anyway; now it seethes with the expectancy of new life.

As the stock market has already predicted, many industries will not share prosperity. The utilities failed to join the advance, because the outlook is for higher fuel costs and higher wage costs; the increased demand for power will be largely industrial, which is low-priced; the utilities did not do very well in the first World War. Nor are the merchandising stocks likely to better their poor performance of last week; conspicuous among the market laggards were Sears, Ward, and Woolworth. Raw materials will probably rise in price against them more rapidly than they can raise their retail prices. Companies with business abroad, like the International Telephone & Telegraph and the movie companies, will suffer; many movie firms depend for that last dollar of gross which means profit on distribution in Europe, which will disappear. Building stocks will probably not join the parade; people aren't much interested in building homes during a major war.

The most extraordinary aspect of Friday's extraordinary stock market was the sorting out in the last hour's upsurge of war stocks from the rest.

Sugar Rises Sharply

First of the war groups was the sugars. They have been long depressed and weak holdings shaken out. Sugar provides the largest amount of human fuel in the smallest cargo space and is bound to be scarce. So said both the domestic and the world contracts on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, rising the limit on Friday. The limit, 25 points, was a stupendous rise for world sugar (Contract No. 4) for it lifted it 20 per cent in one day, from 1¼ cents to 1½ cents. At 1½ cents tropical sugar producers from Cuba to Java admit themselves that they can break even or make money; consuming interests in the trade consider 1 cent or 1¼ cent nearer the break-even point.

Only about a tenth of the world's sugar production enters into world markets, the rest being raised and eaten inside tariff and quota walls; but war raises havoc with the world's beet crop, grown in the temperate area. Bohemia was a large beet area, removed from world markets in April; now Germany is removed, and she used to export beet sugar.

During the first World War world beet production dropped sharply, creating a vacuum in which the price expanded to 30 cents before the 1921 collapse. Cane sugar has to come to the temperate countries by long and vulnerable ocean lines; for years the leading civilized countries have encouraged their own beet production for this very reason. In this country beet sugar production is liable to shrink as other farm prices rise; there is a large border-line of farmers who will shift quickly from beet production to wheat and other grains or corn if the latter is priced right.

War, incidentally, looks likely to bail out the AAA from its preposterous ever-normal granary position. There isn't much hope for cotton, which is no war baby at all, but wheat is up 18 cents from the low and the mark-up of all grains in the last fortnight is something like 33 per cent. They are now above the loan price, which means the grains will come out of loan instead of going into it, and has prompted Secretary Wallace to warn farmers against over-planting this fall and next spring, while almost in the same breath he warns that he will take all possible measures against profiteering in food-stuffs—an interesting contradiction.

Hog Prices Rise

Hogs, too, are up sharply in price, and meat-packing stocks are certainly no short sale now. The reason is that corn, raw material of the hog is up sharply, and lard, last form of the hog, is up sharply, as naturally are all the edible oils. Lard and cottonseed oil contain the largest amount of fat per given cargo-space, just as sugar is the most carbohydrate for the space and wheat the most protein for the space, and so they all are up and likely to go higher. So all farm prices look higher. When we went into the last war, wheat shot to $3.30 before the Government capped it at $2.25 maximum.

Already production quota lids are beginning to come off. The International Tin Committee has raised the quota from 45 per cent to 60 per cent and made it retroactive to June 30, and the world copper cartel is expected to take the top off completely soon. This prospect was not enough, however, to prevent primary producers here from raising their price in two steps last week from 10½ cents to 11 cents. In the last World War the Allies relied largely on the United States (and South America) for their copper; today Britain controls large African copper supplies. Still, Europe has been consuming copper heavily in recent years, and the world copper cartel has not held production down much anyway—nothing like the reduction in tin or rubber output—so there is not much leeway; the difference between the present permissible 105 per cent and unlimited production is only another 10 or 15 per cent.

Of course the airplane shares will benefit by war. There is no doubt in Wall Street that the Allies can buy and take delivery on all the planes that we can produce; the ins and outs of the Neutrality Act or whatever law is involved are not taken as likely to stand long in the way. Plane builders have delivered $58,000,000 of planes and have $50,000,000 of unfilled foreign orders. Some are not yet at capacity and some are; capacity will be increased and there is doubt even that a bottleneck exists in the supply of good mechanics.

The oil industry is abuzz with war talk. Chief Allied need is for 100-octane gasoline for planes. The Germans are supposed to have loaded up and to be better stocked but their production methods are costly and vulnerable to air attack. The Allies will need all we can produce.

Oil Shut-Down Over

Incidentally, the domestic oil shut-down is over without having accomplished much. Illinois took advantage of it to increase production to about 310,000 barrels a day, though Louisiana, chief source of cut-price oil, shut down like the rest—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and even Michigan. Crude prices have been put back at around $1 a barrel against the 80 cents inaugurated a month ago, and thus the state authorities have won a victory, though they can hardly admit it since they are not supposed to conduct their proration policies with an eye to prices, but only to the demand. Actually, they forced the big company owners of crude oil supplies to draw them down about 25,000,000 barrels to a new low level for this generation of about 245,000,000 barrels, barely 20,000,000 barrels above what seems to be generally thought the minimum advixable stocks aboveground.

Argument for the politically undesirable but economically desirable Cole bill for federal regulation has been strengthened, for all the states have done is to protect the price. The oil industry seems about to exist from its bonanza days into the days of settled and economical production, much as did the cattle industry in the retirement years of Teddy Blue as the Long Trail disappeared and the big and little stockmen and the homesteaders of Wyoming fought out their differences in the Powder River to a peace. The key seems to be established of a proper basis for the exploitation of each field. In an illuminating article in the current Atlantic, Gerald Donoghue says that "in the opinion of competent oilmen, more than 13,000 of the (East Texas) field's 27,000 wells were drilled uselessly; the same recovery of oil could have been had without them. In short, more than $150,000,000 was thrown away in the mad grab to clean out the field. . . ."

Outlook for Chemicals

There seems doubt the chemical industry will benefit from this as from the last war. Then it was an infant industry; now it is full grown. We supply most of our own chemicals. Some business is to be picked up that the Germans lost; they sold last year some $150,000,000 of chemicals abroad of which $20,000,000 came here; but this is not enough to make the boom in chemicals of 25 years ago. As an example 10 years ago we produced only 25 per cent of our potash requirements, now we produce 85 per cent. We depended on Chile and Germany for nitrates; now we make most of them. The sulphur stocks (TG and FT) didn't do very well.

Steels will of course benefit. In 1914 the Allies first bought coke, then switched to iron and steel. Bethlehem's spectacular performance last week is of course unique; it builds ships and ordinance. All kinds of steel will be needed right down to scrap; but in 25 years special and alloy steels have become much more important and necessary, and the little companies specializing in them will probably benefit most.

Railroad equipments were quite strong last week. There has been intermittent reporting of new orders; last week Chesapeake & Ohio, one of the leaders in equipment orders, asked for a large amount of equipment. There is not much hope for the rails; they will get more business, but they are squeezed between truck competition and rail labor. The real beneficiaries of a substantial increase in carloadings would be the rail equipment people. Besides, they can make munitions. After all, one of the 1929 stock market fancies was that American Car & Foundry would make airplanes.

But while a bull market seems ahead for most stocks, all signs point to a bear market for high-grade bonds. Last week's shake-out was even worse than in the spring of 1937. A few Treasury issues actually made 1939 lows and a lot of corporate issues did so. The drop in Treasuries quite disregarded such straws as that the Treasury would borrow no cash on Sept. 15. It got so bad that the over-the-counter market virtually threw up its hands, and the best market—and virtually the only market—found by sellers was on the exchange, where the Federal was supporting the market and is supposed to have taken in some $50,000,000 of Government bonds in addition to "straightening out" the counter houses by exchanging bonds they needed for bonds they wished they didn't have. On Friday some $8,710,000 of government were traded on the Exchange against only $400,000 the day before; the exchange took the unprecedented step of permitting trading to 3.30.

Bonds Decline

The fall in bonds adds to the ironic commentary of these markets on the effectiveness of Washington. To the partisan Washinton eye the stock and commodity markets stayed open because Washington protected them, and it is going to protect the bond market. Actually the stock and commodity markets stayed open because the circumstances were altogher different from 1914; and nothing appears to check the bond market decline. The best the Federal and its elaborate committee-building may take credit for is having prevented the decline from turning into a rout; probably if there hadn't been any Federal or Treasury just as effective action would have been taken through some old-fashioned committee meeting at the little house on the corner.

The New York banks have now forsworn the selling of government bonds, of which they have several billions dollars and which they have been buying merrily for several years. No one really expects this to prevent a decline, for any little fellow who in recent years has had the termerity to buy a bond can still sell, and although the banks aren't selling, neither are they buying. He may be scared, remembering how the Federal asked for the names of gold-takers in 1933 and then the Federal Bureau of Investigation wrote them letters full of question-marks. But if he isn't scared, other buyers are also likely to hold off, for while the Federal has been supporting Treasuries, it hasn't tried to play Atlas and hold up the whole bond market, and high-grade corporates have gone down even farther than Treasuries, leaving Treasuries over-priced by comparison.

Steel Operations Up ½ a Point To 64 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Showing no signs of the usual summer lull, steel production in the United States advanced ½ a point during the past week to 64 per cent of mill capacity, with indications of further increase in early September, according to the magazine Steel.

"Despite conditions in Europe no definite effects on steel buying in this country are apparent," says the report. "A large part of current orders are from miscellaneous sources. Automotive steel purchases have been held back somewhat later than expected.

Pig Iron Output Up

"Extent to which the industry is exceeding activity of last year is shown in the American Iron and Steel Institute report on pig iron production for first half. Total output of pig iron and ferroalloys in that period was 12,656,942 gross tons, compared with 8,104,021 tons in the first six months last year, an increase of 56 per cent.

"Automobile production is swinging into its stride as various producers start new model assemblies. Despite the fact Ford was closed, production last week totaled 25,240 units compared with 18,365 in the preceding week. General Motors increased from 2,600 to 7,200, Chrysler from 6,800 to 7,025 and all others from 8,515 to 11,015. In the corresponding week last year output was 22,165 units.

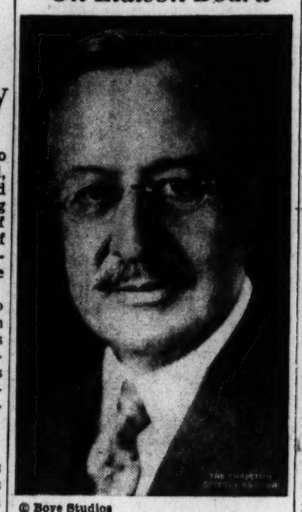
"August pig iron production totaled 2,672,542 gross tons, an increase of 316,506 tons over 2,356,036 tons in July. Number of active blast furnace stacks increased from 130 to 139.

Scrap Is Strong

"Steelmaking scrap is strong, though prices are not materially changed, the composite remaining at $15.50. Considerable scarcity exists and buyers are paying premiums for export in some instances. Despite increased steel production relatively little tonnage buying is being done. Iron and setel and finished steel composites are unchanged at $35.98 and $55.60, respectively," concludes the report.

Increases were small and operations were unchanged in six districts. Pittsburgh was up 3 points to 59 per cent, Detroit 8 points to 90, Youngstown 1 point to 56, St. Louis 6.5 points to 63.5, and Cincinnati 3 points to 66. Chicago dropped 2 points to 54 per cent. Unchanged rates prevailed at Wheeling 86, Cleveland 80, Buffalo 60.5, Birmingham 75, New England 70 and Eastern Pennsylvania 44.

On Liaison Board



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Frederick H. Ecker

Chairman of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., selected by representatives of insurance companies to be their member of the general Wall Street committee formed to serve as a liaison between the money market and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the handling of any market problems which might accompany the war in Europe.

Building Permits For Urban Homes Increase 63 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Building permits issued during the first half of 1939 provided for more than 169,000 new dwelling units in urban areas of the United States, an increase of 63 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1938, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported. All sections of the country shared in the increase, the most important gains being in the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central, and the Pacific States, she said.

The total permit valuation of these dwellings amounted to $602,168,000, of which $425,941,000, or 71 per cent, was for 1-family dwellings; $22,128,000, or 4 per cent, for 2-family dwellings; and $154,099,000, or 25 per cent, for apartment houses.

The valuations are estimates made by prospective builders when they applied for permits to build. No land costs are included.

Treasury Deficit Totals $901,548,053

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said its expenses exceeded income by $901,548,053 in the first two months of the fiscal year which began July 1.

The Treasury spent $1,629,373,674. It received $727,825,620.

In the same months last year, expenditures totaling $1,445,519,893 were $646,940,858 in excess of receipts.

The public debt has risen to $40,891,232,891—$450,000,000 more than at the beginning of the fiscal year and approximately $3,300,000,000 more than a year ago.

NEW YORK (AP)—Zinc advanced to the highest price thus far in the year when a price of 5 cents a pound, East St. Louis base, was posted, representing an increase of ¼ cent. Top price reached in 1938 was 5.05 cents in October.

Domestic Copper Price Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic copper was advanced 1 to 11 cents a pound in the second ¼ cent a pound upward revision in two days.

The new price is the highest since early April. Copper has been as low as 10 cents a pound this year.

Horton, Raymond Moley To Address Advertisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chief examiner of the Federal Trade Commission, J. A. Horton, and Raymond Moley, former member of President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust," are among the speakers to address the convention of the National Industrial Advertisers Association scheduled to meet here Sept. 20 to 22.

Other speakers scheduled include: Lionel D. Edie, formerly of the faculty of the University of Chicago; Prof. Ross M. Cunningham of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and Ben Duffy of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Argentine Railway to Buy Hungarian Diesel Trains

WASHINGTON—An Argentine Government decree has authorized the purchase of 10 streamlined Diesel trains of three cars each and seven single Diesel motor coaches by the Argentine State Railways from the Hungarian firm, Metropolitan Rail Cars Ganzpatents, Ltd., according to the Department of Commerce.

The equipment, worth $1,435,000, will be built in Hungary, although some of the products of the concern are now made in England.

Deliveries, expected in about a year, will replace steam-powered trains.

Textile Activity Gain for '39 Put At 15 to 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although reductions in cotton and silk consumption may result in a moderate decline in aggregate textile activity in the last half of 1939 as compared with a year ago, the increase in activity in the first six months of this year is expected to raise the full year showing from 15 to 20 per cent above that of 1938, according to a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company.

Such a gain, however, would only partly restore textile company earnings generally, and returns for the group as a whole will be below average until there is an appreciably greater spread between costs and selling prices.

The textile industry as a whole, the survey shows, has been operating at relatively high levels for most of the past year. Accordingly, year-to-year operating comparisons during the remainder of 1939 will be made with a much higher base than was the case in the first six months, when textile activity ran far ahead of the extremely depressed record of early 1938.

Further Gains Difficult

Further gains in activity will be more difficult to attain, and with certain divisions now restricting output, it would not be surprising if aggregate production for the second half failed to equal the relatively high level of a year earlier. Any decline, however, promises to be moderate, and on this basis the outlook is still considered reasonably satisfactory.

In the cotton division, the report continues, mill activity will be held down by the 25 per cent curtailment in print cloth production scheduled by producers for the third quarter in an effort to cut down the heavy mill stocks which have been a primary factor in holding prices at unfavorable levels. Largely because of this curtailment, cotton mill fiber consumption in the final half is likely to be about 10 per cent under that of the first half and around 5 per cent lower than for the like 1938 period. For the full year, however, fiber consumption is expected to be some 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher than in 1938.

The moderate decline in cotton consumption indicated over coming months is not an unfavorable development, as the print cloth curtailment should cut down mill inventories materially and place producers in a position to benefit pricewise from continued active secondary demand. Prices already have improved moderately, but much further gains are necessary to restore satisfactory profit margins, especially with higher costs in prospect under the terms of the Wage-Hour Act.

Price Outlook Restricted

The cotton price outlook, states the report, is still subject to the influence of the large Government holdings of raw cotton and particularly to the degree of success in preventing additions to these holdings by increasing exports materially under the export subsidy program. This program, which became effective July 27, provides for payment of 1½ cents a pound net weight on all lint cotton grown in the United States and exported before August 1, 1940, if such cotton is sold for export before July 1, 1940.

To aid cotton goods manufacturers, provision is also made for equivalent subsidy payments on exports of all products containing not less than 50 per cent of cotton by weight. While this action is expected to improve the statistical position of raw cotton, the ultimate amount of success to be achieved cannot be determined at this time.

Prospects for silk consumption are obscured by the high price of raw silk and the tight supply situation, which have caused a shift to the use of rayon by fabric producers and also greater use of rayon in hosiery manufacture. Arrival of the new silk crop in the near future may improve conditions, but indications point to a drop of around 20 per cent in consumption during the current six months, compared with the like period last year.

National Power & Light Net Equals $1.01 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Power & Light Company and its subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended July 31, a consolidated net income of $7,229,579 after all operating expenses and charges. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirmeents, to $1.01 a share on the company's outstanding common stock, and compares with a net of $8,543,329, or $1.25 a share, in the 12 months to July 31, 1938. Gross revenues were $82,043,574, against $84,669,462 previously.

For the three months to July 31, National Power's consolidated net income was $712,749, or 5 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,539,846, or 20 cents a share, in the corresponding three months of last year.

Poland Reported Trying To Purchase U. S. Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—Poland was reported in trade circles to be attempting to buy copper in the United States market.

Copper dealers said that because of difficulty in obtaining transportation for the metal to Europe, all quotations to foreign countries now are at-the-refinery prices, leaving it up to the buyer to obtain shipment.

Wallace Declares War Makes Disposal of Cotton Difficult

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace said today the European war made the problem of disposing of America's cotton surplus more difficult.

In an address prepared for the opening of an International Cotton Conference, he declared:

"It seems likely that any increased use of cotton for military purposes in the combatant countries will be much more than offset by decreased use for ordinary purposes.

Transport Problems

"Also, the problem of transportation from exporting to importing countries has become acute."

Ten nations were listed as participants in the cotton conference. Besides the United States, they are India, Egypt, Brazil, the United Kingdom (on behalf of the British cotton exporting colonies), France (on behalf of its cotton colonies). Soviet Russia, the Sudan, Peru and Mexico.

Officials indicated the United States would seek support for an international cotton-marketing agreement.

They said such an agreement would call for restrictions on production in other countries somewhat similar to those invoked in the United States under the AAA crop control law.

The conference is without authority to draft an agreement. It was called to determine whether the major cotton producing nations would favor the summoning of a formal conference with power to act.

Exports Slump

The meeting was taking place under clouded circumstances. Some delegates were reported ready to ask that the conference adjourn and meet later when the tension in Europe subsides. Others were said to be somewhat irked at the United States because of an export subsidy program inaugurated a month ago in an attempt to enlarge foreign markets.

The subsidy program was started after American cotton exports slumped to the lowest level since 1881. The principal cause for the slump, American officials have explained, was the fact cotton in this country was pegged above world price levels by this country's loan program.

Secretary Wallace has said that if an agreement is put into operation, export subsidies would be abandoned.

ATLANTA (AP)—Southern cotton men are prepared for slight price declines under the first shock of European war but expect the staple to rise on the "long pull," a survey indicated.

Wide fluctuations such as accompanied the outbreak of the World War are not expected.

As summarized in trading circles at New Orleans, chief Southern market, expectations are that foreign demand for cotton will slacken for a while and the price level may slip from its present 8.75 cents a pound but will not go much below 8 cents in view of the Government loan policy.

New Orleans sources pointed out that if the war lasted a year the diversion of manpower from cotton production would begin to be reflected in reduced crops and resultant higher prices.

The only cotton used directly in munitions manufacture is a small part of the crop known as linters.

$36,000,000 Gold Arrives in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—About $36,000,000 in gold arrived today on the liners President Roosevelt and Samaria.

Yesterday the Queen Mary brought $45,550,000.

Coming Features

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOWN MAINE WITH POPULAR AUTHORS

6 articles daily—September 11-16

Feature stories on well-known American writers who made Maine their home, and depict its rugged people and scenery. The stories will appear as follows:

Margaret Deland	September 11
Kenneth Roberts	" 12
Booth Tarkington	" 13
Gladys H. Carroll	" 14
Margaret Flint	" 15
Dr. Cornelius Weygandt	" 16

A LITERARY TOUR OF NEW YORK

6 articles daily—September 18-23

An interesting group of stories about writers whose work has identified them for readers the world over with old and present day New York. The authors and dates of stories are as follows:

Edith Wharton	September 18
O. Henry	" 19
Theodore Roosevelt	" 20
James Fenimore Cooper	" 21
Washington Irving	" 22
William Bradford	" 23

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

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Demand for Cotton Cloth Increases During the Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Strong bidding for cotton duck in large quantities and for other types of heavy goods reversed a previously quiet condition in primary cotton gray goods markets and revived dealing once more after a long period of relative inactivity.

The buying was termed the first definite market reaction to the opening of hostilities in Europe, and many expected it to broaden into a large covering movement. Others, however, see the buying as the culmination of a long waiting period during which users of heavy cotton goods postponed the replenishment of their fast-dwindling stocks of gray goods awaiting a definite turn in European affairs.

Cotton Prices Drop

Although most other commodities advanced quite sharply with the outbreak of war, raw cotton prices declined late last week. Efforts were made to bid off the first hand quotations on standard cotton gray goods constructions, but with little success, even though a price an eighth under first hand levels. Ultimately, however, certain of the weaker mills yielded to the firm bidding on some of the standard print cloth constructions and scattered sales were put through an eighth under the previous week's trading figures.

On the heavy goods, though, there was no price yielding, as buyers met the market squarely and engaged several million yards for deliveries extending over the next 30 to 60 days. Both wide and narrow ducking A and B grades, figured prominently in this trading, and the buyers were chiefly users of heavy goods for industrial purposes, some of which might be included in the category of war supply makers.

Drills Active

Drills moved in larger quantities, particularly those constructions used chiefly for industrial purposes, and there was a sharp increase in movement of four leaf twills. On both these classes of goods prices were maintained, though not without some difficulty in view of the pressure for concessions.

Carded sateens shared to some degree in the week's trading and prices held unchanged for the week. Osnaburgs were affected only slightly, there being scattered sales for quick delivery at slightly better prices. Scattered trading in 2.85-yard jeans was reported at 8¾ cents for small lots.

The sheetings market held reasonably firm and increasing inquiry was reported for some of the heavier constructions. Lighter weight sheetings were not very active and prices held nominally unchanged.

Scattered small lot sales of standard print cloths took place at prices that were an eighth of a cent under the peak quotations of the previous week on some constructions, but others held firm.

Sales of 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares took place at 6¼ cents though some of the better mills were still holding out for 6⅜ cents, the previous week's market.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Prev.
Sept.	13.30	13.40	13.30	13.40	11.40n
Dec.	13.74	13.74	13.74	13.74	11.75
March	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	12.10

n—Nominal.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
51	3⅜s '43-40 June	101.30	101.24	101.28
325	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.24	103.12	103.15
65	3½s '41	104.12	103.28	103.28
99	3⅜s '47-43	107.24	107.8	107.8
1000	3¼s '45-43	107.18	107.2	107.2
1472	3¼s '46-44	107.22	107.6	107.6
1234	4s '54-44	112.14	111.30	111.30
462	2¾s '47-45	106.10	105.26	105.28
156	2½s '45	105.20	105.2	105.2
1669	3¾s '56-46	112.9	111.25	111.25
740	3s '48-46	107.29	107.13	107.13
600	3¼s '49-46	108.20	108.3	108.3
1217	4¼s '52-47	118.2	117.18	117.18
1257	2s '47	102.7	101.23	101.23
1876	2Ks '51-48	105.29	105.13	105.13
1221	2½s '48	103.6	104.22	104.22
86	3¼s '52-49	109.19	109.3	109.3
2221	2½s '53-49	103.1	102.17	102.17
1152	2½s '52-50	103.1	102.17	102.17
1162	2¾s '54-51	105.1	104.17	104.17
471	3s '55-51	108.6	107.22	107.22
3171	2¾s '60-55	105.21	104.29	104.29
2149	2¾s '59-56	104.14	103.20	103.20
813	2¾s '63-58	104.1	103.9	103.9
6026	2¾s '65-60	104.1	103.7	103.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

101	3s '47-42	103.12	102.28	102.28
24	2¾s '47-42	102.7	102.14	102.14
363	3¼s '64-44	106.4	105.20	105.20
1264	3s '49-44	105.11	104.26	104.27

Home Owners Loan

695	2¼s '44-42	102.11	101.26	101.26
342	3s '52-44	105.12	104.27	104.27
423	1½s '47-45	99.12	98.28	98.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4s '46 st	103½	103½	103½
3	Alleghany cv 5s '44	70	69½	70
49	Alleghany 5s '50 st	29¾	27¾	29
6	Allegh Val 4s '49	103	103	103
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	89	89	89
52	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111¼	110½	110½
41	Am&For P 5s 2030	52½	50	50
59	AmIGChem 5½s '49	101	100	101
2	Am Int 5½s '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
40	Am T&T 3½s '43	107¼	107	107¼
5	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¼	100	100½
5	Am WW&El 6s '75	12	12	12
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103	100	100
4	Ang C Nitra deb 67	104½	104½	104¾
4	Arm Del 4s 57	35	35	35
18	Arm Del 4s 55	92	91¼	91½
25	AT&SF 4s 95	94⅞	91½	91½
42	AT&SF 4½s 48	102	99½	99½
113	ATSF 4½sC-A 62	100½	100	100½
2	AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	100½	100½	100½
5	Atl Gu & W I 5s 59	102	101½	101½
5	Atl Refin 3s 53	64	63½	64
25	B&O rfg 6s 95	102½	102½	102½
1	B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	24	21	24
3	B&O rfg 5s 48 ct	23	21	23
26	B&O rfg 5s 95	60	20	60
69	B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	21	19	20
16	B&O 5s 96 F	22½	19	22½
2	B&O 5s 96 F ct	22½	19	22½
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	21	19	21⅞
8	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	21	19	21
111	B&O cv 4½s 60	22	21½	22
23	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	14	11¾	13½
11	B&O 1st 4½s 48	13½	12	13½
7	B&O PLE&WVA 4s 41	63	58	63
8	B&O S W 5s 50	52	52	52
23	B&O S W 5s 50 Ct	40	40	40
10	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	41	39	41
41	Beth Stl 3¾s 65	103	102½	103
62	Beth Stl 3¼s 52	98½	96½	96½
16	Boston&Me 5s 67	109¾	105½	108
2	Bost&Me 4½s 48	30	28	30
2	Boston&Me 5s 55	27	25¼	27
30	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 68	29½	29½	29½
18	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	72	69½	69½
5	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	83¼	80½	82¼
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	110	110	110
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	108	107	107
10	Buf Gen El 4½s 81	88½	88½	107½
6	Buf R&P 4½s 57	107½	107½	107½
16	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	35	35	35
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct reg	34½	32½	32½
16	Bush Term 5s 55	39	37	38
10	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99¼	99	99¼
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	99¼	98¼	98¼
38	Can Nat 5s '69 Otc	100¾	100¼	100¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	98	97½	97½
14	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅝	96	96
23	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96	96
19	Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100½	98	98
12	Can Pac 4½s '46	114	108	108½
12	Can Pac 4s perp	66½	66¼	66½
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
1	Cent Ariz 4½s '47 ww	87	87	87
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	92	92	92
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '59	6	6	6
14	Cen Pac 5s '60	101	101	101
2	Cen Pac 5s '67	44½	44	44½
1	Certain-td 4½s '568	74	74	74
5	ChampionP&P 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1	C&O 4½s '92	120	120	120
6	C&O 3½s '96 D	93¼	92½	92½
24	C&O 2½s '91	92½	91½	92
18	C&O rfg 3½s 63	101	101	101
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	8	7	7
10	CB&Q 4s III 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15½	13½	15½
1	Chic Gt Wes 4½s '59	19	17	18½
45	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
69	CMSP&P 4¼s 2000	2½	2	2
1	CM&St P 4½s '89 P	22	22	22
1	Chic&NW 6½s'36	19	19	19
1	Chic&NW cv 4¾s '49	12	12	12
22	CRI & P 4½s '52A	3½	3½	3½
14	C R I & P 4s '88	5½	5½	5¾
4	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	12	11	12
6	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	50	50	50
7	Ch Un Sta 4¼s '63D	106½	104½	104½
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	100½	100½	100½
6	Ch & W Ind 4s '62	90½	90½	90½
2	Childs Co 5s '43	89½	89½	89½
6	CCC&StL 4½s '77	61	61	61
7	Clev Elec Ill 2¾s '65	107	105½	105½
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70¼	69⅝	69¾
12	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	27	26	27
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	96	97	97¼
1	Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	98½	95¼	95¼

67	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103 15-32	103 15-32	103 15-32
125	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	104¼	100	100¼
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	111½	109	110¾
5	Con Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
47	Con Edis 3½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	102	100¾	100¾
30	Con Oil cv 2½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	100	99½	100
11	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	55	55	55
26	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
22	Consum Pow 3½s '65	106¾	105⅝	105⅝
167	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	110¾	107½	110½

2:55 Prices

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
131	120	Abbott pf (4½)	30	130¼	130	130	A'g 25
42½	33½	Abr & Str ½g(8)	10	39	39	39	A'g 30
68	68	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	68	68	68	Feb 20
121	117	Alb & Sus (9a)	20	119	119	119	Jun 14
52	52	Alleg &WPenn (6)	50	52	52	52	My 2
60	50	Am Bk N pf (3)	30	53	63	53	A'g 31
140	125	Am B S pf (5¼)	10	136	136	136	Sep 1
20	13½	Am Coal	10	10	10	10	Jul 20
78	61	Am C S 6% pf(6)	50	81	80	81	+3½
26	21¾	Am News (1¼g)	210	22½	21¾	27¾	— ¼
162	150	Am R & S pf (7)	10	150	150	150	Sep 2
34½	25½	Am Ship Bld (2)	90	30	30	30	+4
153	146½	Am Snuff pf (6)	30	149	149	149	A'g 31
114¼	111	Anch H pf (6½)	20	111	111	111	A'g 24
121¼	116	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	A'g 29
95	73	Artloompf (834k)	10	90	90	90	Sep 1
100	90	As Inv pf ww (5)	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	A'g 28
103	89½	As Inv pf (5)	30	96	96	96	— ¼
127	116	Atlas P pf (5)	100	122	120	122	+2
30½	17½	Aust Nich pr A	10	17½	17½	17½	A'g 31
87¼	65	Bang & Ar pf(5)	20	67¼	67	67	Sep 1
33	24¼	Barker pf (2¾)	10	27½	27½	27½	Sep 1
114¾	110¼	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	112½	112½	112½	A'g 23
29	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	20	29	29	29	M'r 23
44	35	Blumenth (S) pf	20	38	35¼	35¼	A'g 24
117	104	Bon Ami A (4a)	10	110	110	110	Sep 1
106½	51	Bon AmiB(2½a)	10	56	56	56	+ ½
55½	29½	Bucy-E 7% pf(7)	10	101	101	101	
13	6½	Budd Mfg pf	310	46	42	45½	+7
74	25½	By pf (10.39½sh)	60	13½	9¼	13½	+4½
47	43	Canad SouKy(3)	10	68	68	68	+6
42½	35	Cap Ad pf A (3)	50	40	40	40	Jul 21
85½	77	Caro C & O (5)	20	77	77	77	A'g 23
22¼	110	Case (J I) pf (7)	20	117¾	117¾	117¾	Sep 2
103⅞	84	Celan pr pf (7)	20	106	104¼	106	+2⅜
72½	64	Celotex C pf (5)	10	64	64	64	A'g 26
113½	109	Cent I L pf (4½)	10	112½	112½	112½	
95	85¼	Cen Rib pf (7)	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	A'g 23
47½	22¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	710	24½	22	24½	+1¼
102	98	Cham P&F pf(6)	40	100	100	100	A'g 24
35	25	Chile Cop (1½g)	270	37	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
97½	79	City I&F pf(6½)	70	90	88½	88½	— ½
58	50	City Inv (2½g)	20	50	50	50	A'g 4
45¼	42	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	50	44½	44½	44½	A'g 28
76	74⅜	Clev&Pitt (3½)	10	75	75	75	A'g 31
115	109½	Clev El Ilpf(4½)	30	111½	111½	111½	
140	140	CCC & St L (10)	60	140	140	140	M'y 5
69	68	CCC&St L pf (5)	10	68	68	68	M'y26
135	124¼	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	130	130	130	— 2
97½	97⅝	Coca-C I A (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
103¼	100	Collins & Apf(5)	10	107½	107½	107½	A'g 30
7	2¾	Col & South	40	3	3	3	Sep 1
9⅝	3⅛	Col & South 1 pf	100	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
7½	3½	Col & South 2 pf	10	3½	3½	3½	A'g 19
83	62½	C G & E 5pf B(5)	20	79	79	79	
8	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 30
85	73	Consol Cig pf (7)	10	78¼	78¼	78¼	Sep 1
91	79½	Con C pr pf(6½)	10	88½	88½	88½	A'g 25
89⅛	49	Corn Exch'ge (3)	10	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
91	75	Crown Zel pf (5)	50	78	78	78	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
6	2⅞	Cuba R R pf	630	7	6	6¾	+1¼
70	48	Cuban-Am S pf	830	83	74	81	+23
84	73¼	Cush 7% pf (3½)	10	79	79	79	A'g 21
55½	45	Cushman 8$ pf	10	53	53	53	A'g 23
112	107	Day P&L pf(4½)	130	113¾	113¾	113¾	
32⅜	18	Devoe & Ray A	100	19	18	19	+1
35¼	30	D-Vor A (2½)	10	32	32	32	— ⅛
116	108	Dupl Silk pf (8)	100	116	116	116	A'g 17
118½	113	Duq Lt l pf (5)	30	113	113	113	Sep 1
183½	170	East Kod pf (6)	30	168½	168½	168½	
111	103½	End-Johns pf (5)	20	107¾	107½	107½	Sep 1
64	62	Erie&Pitts Co pf	60	64	64	64	Dec30
61½	23¾	Fairbanks Co pf	70	7	6	7	+2
96	81	Fed Light pf (6)	10	96	96	96	A'g 23
19	16¾	Filene's Sons (1)	50	17¾	17¼	17¼	A'g 21
108½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	30	105	105	105	Sep 2
90¾	66½	Foster Wh pf	10	70	70	70	+3½
55	30	Frank Simon pf	50	31	30	30	A'g 11
14	9	GamewellC(¾g)	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	+1¼
102	94	Gannett pf (6)	20	100	100	100	A'g 30
149	134	Gen Bak pf (8)	40	140¼	140¼	140¼	— ¾
130½	114	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	120	120	120	+3
65½	39	Gen G&El cv pf	10	64½	64½	64½	Jul 14
127	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	50	120	120	120	Sep 2
110	105	Gen Pr Ln pf (6)	10	109	109	109	A'g 10
92½	85½	Gen R Sig pf (6)	40	85½	85½	85½	A'g 22
32½	16	Gen Sti Cast pf	800	25¼	23⅝	25	+5¾
99½	98½	Gen Time pf (6)	30	98½	98½	98½	M'r 28
84	70	Gold & Stk T (8)	10	74	74	74	A'g 30
80	69½	Goth Silk pf (7)	10	70	70	70	A'g 18
141½	133	Gt Wt Sug pf (7)	130	135¼	135	135	A'g 31
50	42	Gre'nB&W(7½g)	10	42	42	42	M'y24
21	9	Guantan 8 pf	220	31½	23¼	30	+11
36½	32	Hack pf A (1¾)	10	35	35	35	
103¾	89	Hamil W pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Sep 2
103	96	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	101	101	101	+1
144	130	Harb-Wa pf (6)	30	123	123	123	−2
90½	71	Hat Cor pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	A'g 30
167	159	Heime pf (7)	20	163	162	163	A'g 16
135½	128½	Her Pow pf (6)	40	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
110	105¼	Holland pf (5)	50	105½	105½	105½	— ½
104½	95	Holly Su pf (7)	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 4
49	38¾	Ill Cen LL (4)	20	40	38¼	40	+1
157	147½	Ing Rand pf (6)	20	155	155	155	A'g 1
108	90	Interch C pf (6)	50	105	105	105	A'g 28
60½	39½	Int RCApf(4½k)	30	47½	47½	47½	Sep 2
87	77½	Int Dept S pf (7)	100	80	80	80	
125	120	Island C pf (6)	10	125	125	125	
133	122	Johns-Man pf(7)	50	122	122	122	Sep 1
121¾	117½	Kan C P pf (6)	30	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
95	85	Keith-Or pf 5½k	10	98	98	95	Sep 1
92	79	Kendall pf (6a)	2	95	95	95	
40½	25	Kinney $8 pf	10	50	50	85	+3
24	12⅞	Kinney$5pf(½g)	40	20⅞	20⅞	20½	+2⅝
13½	7	Laclede Gas	20	8	8	8	+1
23½	12½	Laclede Gas pf	50	13	12⅝	13	Sep 1
118	113	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	10	115	115	115	A'g 26
110	105	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	A'g 30
159½	147½	Lorillard pf (7)	10	154½	154½	154½	A'g 31
132½	124	Mac A&F pf (6)	10	132½	132½	132½	A'g 29
26½	9	Mann Hy gtd	100	21	21	21	
8½	3⅜	Mar St Ry pr pf	50	4½	4½	4½	
176	164	Math Alk pf (7)	20	168	168	168	A'g 25

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
106	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	98	98	98	
99¾	88	McLellan pf (6)	20	93	92½	92½	A'g 24
70¾	56	Mead Cor pf (6)	20	62½	62¼	62½	+⅛
28½	14	Mengel 5% pf	110	18¼	16	18¼	+3¼
17	11⅜	Mer & MTr(1½g)	280	13¾	12	13¼	+2
118	101	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	90	114	113½	113½	Sep 2
114	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	60	116	110	110	−2
121	115	Monsan pf (4½)	20	113½	112	112	−3
122½	115	Mons pf B (4½)	90	24½	23½	24½	+2
37½	22½	Mor&Essex(3½)	30	36	36	36	+6
44½	30	Mullins Mfg pf	20	111	111	111	A'g 22
111	106¾	Murphy pf (5)	20	16	16	16	Sep 1
25½	14	Nash Chat&StL	10	113	113	113	A'g 25
117½	111	Nat Dai pf A (7)	10	107	107	107	
114	107	Nat Dai pf B (7)	10	143½	143½	143½	A'g 25
145	135	Nat Ld pf B (6)					
50¼	40	Nat S 8%pf(2¼k)	10	43	43	43	A'g 12
112½	106¾	New 5% pf (5)	20	107	106¾	106¾	Sep 1
2¾	1¾	NY Dock	20	3½	2½	3½	+2½
9	4⅞	NY Dock pf	10	9¼	7	8½	+2½
118½	109	NY & Harlem(5)	10	110½	110½	110½	A'g 31
120	119	NY & Hari pf (5)	30	119	119	119	M'y19
62	47	NY Lack&W (5)	10	50	50	50	Sep 2
89½	70	NY Shipbldg pf	50	82	80¾	82	+2
113	108¼	Nor&West pf (4)	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	A'g 30
88¼	82	Northwest T (3)	100	29	29	29	Sep 1
34½	29	Nor T&R pf(3½)	10	41	41	41	+1
113½	104	Omnibus pf (8)	10	108	108	108	A'g 28
148½	135	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	138½	138½	138½	A'g 31
45⅞	40½	Outlet Co (3)	50	43	43	43	A'g 29
116½	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	30	116¼	116	116	A'g 21
5¾	2½	Pac Coast	40	5	5	5	+ ⅛
19⅜	11¾	Pac Coast 1 pf	90	18½	17½	17½	A'g 30
8⅜	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	80	8½	6¼	6½	− ⅛
132	114	Pac T&T pf (6)	10	120½	120½	120½	A'g 30
156½	140	Pac T&T pf (6)	10	141	141	141	Sep 1
104	100	Paraffine pf (4)	20	102	102	102	Jun27
124	120½	Penn Gl pf (7)	10	121	121	121	Jun26
34	13½	Pere Marq pf	230	20	18	18½	+2½
41	21	Pere Marq pr pf	80	29	23	29	+7
4	3	Phila Rap Tr	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 29
2⅜	1½	Phila Rap Tr pf	30	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 29
35	25	Phillips-Jon pf	10	33	33	33	+ ½
45½	36	Phoen pf (2½k)	20	45	45	45	A'g 9
50½	35½	Pirelli (3.8Me)	100	47	47	47	A'g 10
15¾	6	Pitt & West Va	150	9¾	7	9	Sep 1
90	90	Pitt CC&StL (5)	10	90	90	90	+3¾
67	50	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	61	61	61	M'y13
166	163	Pitt FtWayne(7)	20	166	163	163	A'g 23
175	166	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Feb 2
42	22	Pitt Steel pf B	30	50½	40½	40½	A'g 25
24¾	12½	Pitt Stl 5% pf	140	20	17	20	+8½
119¾	112	Pitt steel pr pf	30	32¾	32	32¾	+0½
142	142	Proc & G pf (5)	10	142	142	142	+7¾
166	148	Pitt Y & A pf (7)	10	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
11½	4¾	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	155	155	155	A'g 25
54	43	RK hee Ill C Stk	420	6½	6	6½	−2
13½	6	Real Silk Hos pf	20	48	44	44	+1½
72	60	Reis R & Co 1 pf	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 23
77½	64½	Rens & Sara (8)	20	62	62	62	Sep 1
84	37½	Rev Cop & B pf	50	76	75	76	A'g 31
		Rev Cop 8½% pr	40	50	50	50	+10½

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	147.88	28.96	23.70
Net change	9.78	2.78	.39
Saturday's close	138.09	26.18	23.31
1939 high	154.48	34.33	37.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	9	9	9
10	Norf Sou 5s'61A	10	9	10
3	Norf & W 4s'96	116	116	116
8	Nor Am Co 4s'39	99	99	99
15	Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	100	99¾	99¾
11	Nor Am Co 3½s'46	100	99¾	99¾
20	Nor Pac 4s 2047	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	98	98	98
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	46½	46½
6	Nor Pac 4s'97	42½	42½	42½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	48¾	48	48
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	43	41¾	42½
10	Ohio Ed 4s'65	100	99	99
10	Ohio Ed 3½s 72	99¾	99½	99¾
12	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	108½	108½	108½
15	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	99	99
8	Pac Gas & El 4½s 64	73½	72	73½
18	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	101¼	101

Speed Marks and Air Dives Excite Gallery at Cleveland

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two new American speed records were set in the National Air Races in Cleveland, held over today for the Thompson trophy race, which was called off on Labor Day. A thunderstorm made the grounds too soft for high speed racing planes. Excellent performances were recorded by the Army and Navy air squadrons, the Army squadron from Selfridge Field, Mich., appearing in full wartime camouflage.

Absence of competition made the Bendix transcontinental race and the Louis J. Greve trophy race rather colorless. Frank Fuller, San Francisco sportsman, streaked into the Cleveland Field from Burbank, Calif., making a record time of seven hours and 14 minutes in his Green-Seversky. He was without competition on the part of Miss Jacqueline Cochran, who was held by fog on the Pacific Coast from starting in the race. Mr. Fuller bettered his 1927 record by 40 minutes.

Contest between Tony Levier and Art Chester in the Greve 200-mile closed course race failed to develop. With an apparently easy win ahead, Mr. Levier's plane got into engine trouble, allowing Art Chester to romp in with a new Greve record of 263.39 miles an hour in his Schoenfeldt special plane. He received $9000 as his share, of which $1000 was for setting a new record. Second place was conceded to Harry Crosby in his Crosby special, who was flagged down before he finished. Lee Williams crashed and was killed shortly after the take-off.

In the Bendix race, Mr. Fuller continued on to Bendix, N. J., to make a record time of eight hours and 48 minutes for the transcontinental dash. As his share, Mr. Fuller received $12,500 of Bendix prize money, of which $9000 is for first prize, $2,500 for the fastest transcontinental time, and $1,000 for the fastest elapsed time. Arthur C. Bussey of Royersford, Pa., flying an unusual Bellanca trimotored design, placed second in the Bendix race, with a time of eight hours and 21 minutes to Cleveland; Paul Mantz, Hollywood stunt flier, was third, in his Lockheed plane, in eight hours and 41 minutes; and tailing him by another minute was Max Constant, also of Hollywood, in Miss Cochran's Beechcraft plane. Fifth place in the Bendix was taken by Mrs. Arlene Davis, a Clevelander, member of the feminine contingent in the Bendix along with Miss Cochran. Flying her "dream ship," a Spartan, which carries out her ideas of what a racing plane should be. Mrs. Davis made the Los Angeles-Cleveland hop in 10 hours and 22 minutes. Mrs. Davis also flew on to Bendix, N. J., in order to claim the women's special prize of $2,000 for the fastest elapsed transcontinental time.

The spectators warmed to the performances of the Army's Selfridge Field squadron four, and Naval squadron from the aircraft carrier, Ranger. The Navy squadron always made a spectacular entrance by diving from a 10,000-foot altitude down to about 1,500 feet above the field, where their snarling motors made attention to anything else impossible. The Army group's spectacular "Lufberry circle" of 18 planes strung out single file in a figure-8 formation always brought its share of attention.

Stunting low-powered planes also had a place on the program, the outside loops of Beverley Howard of Charleston, S. C., and the upside down flying of "Squeek" Burnett, close to the ground, causing an especial thrill.

Delayed parachute drops from 10,000 feet opening up at about 1,500 feet above the field, and performances of Earl Stein of Fostoria, Ohio, "the human bat," who can execute a 360 degree turn with his canvas wings, brought the most gasps from the spectators.

Landing for Prize

Wide World

Frank Fuller Jr.
Winner of the Bendix Trophy for transcontinental flight, 9 hrs., 2 mins., 50 secs.

Oil Probe Jury Discharged

DANVILLE, Ill (AP)—A Federal grand jury which has been investigating allegations of gasoline price fixing by major oil companies in 19 middle western states was discharged Sept. 1 by Judge Walter C. Lindley after it reported there was "no cause for action."

South America Looms Large As a Lane of Tourist Traffic

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

South America, less than a decade ago considered off the beaten tourist track, today finds itself in the path of thousands of travelers from all over the world. During the past few years travel to South America has increased with great rapidity until today the world's major steamship lines have found it profitable to run extensive cruises to the various South American countries.

This year is no exception. In fact, it might be considered a record year for South American cruises. Some of the most luxurious cruise liners that plow the seas are scheduled for South American tours this fall and winter.

From the offices of the Cunard Line comes the announcement that the new Mauretania will make two trips to South America, the first on Jan. 26 and the second on Feb. 22. Each cruise will be of 25 days' duration and will make calls at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Fort de France, Martinique, Georgetown, Barbados; Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, Brazil, and Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Two of the large travel agencies have announced attractive South American crusises. Cooks' three-starred Holiday Escorted Cruise Tour includes 59 days from New York or 74 days from the Pacific Coast. The tour will visit the colorful West Coast ports of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, featuring such fashionable resorts as Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, and the Chilean and Argentine Lake Region. Christmas Day will be spent at Rio.

In co-operation with the Holland-America liner, Nieuw Amsterdam, the American Express Company announces a 46-day cruise around South America. The ship will sail from New York Feb. 8. Passengers will visit Lima, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Rio. A score of other ports, including Cape Pillar, near the tip of South America, also will be in the ship's itinerary.

Canadian Pacific's 42,500-ton liner, Empress of Britain, is scheduled for an Around South America cruise of 14,000 miles, visiting ports in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, as well as the world's most southerly city, Punta Arenas on the Straits of Magelian. The huge liner will leave New York on Jan. 26 and return there on March 8.

* * *

Persons with modest incomes are being favored these days with numerous short criuises designed especially to fit their pocketbooks. Trips to Bermuda, Nassau, Miami, and Havana, are a few that are being offered at exceptionally low rates. One cruise which has proved particularly popular is that of the Cuba Mail Line's tour to Havana. For as little as $75 one may enjoy a six-day cruise to Havana, with sightseeing included.

* * *

No billboards blight the landscape in Hawaii, and tourists who are filling the Matson liners to capacity these summer months bring back pleasant memories of the roads and streets on the Islands, unbounded by advertisements. Since 1926, when the last billboard company was purchased by the Outdoor Circle Club, and all the signs destroyed, there has been no poster art in Hawaii.

* * *

The Exposition Flyer will become a permanent trans-continental train, according to officials of the Burlington, Denver and Rio Grande Western, and Western Pacific railroads, joint operators. Originally an experimental venture, public patronage and acceptance to the new through route has warranted its continued service. Extra cars were almost a daily occurrence and on occasions extra sections were necessary.

* * *

Fifty-two miles of highway in the northern section of Yellowstone National Park will be kept open to visitors throughout the winter for the second consecutive year. Except during severe blizzards visitors will be able to travel from Gardiner, Montana to Cooke, Montana by way of Mammoth Hot Springs and Power Junction.

L. F. M.

Dinosaur Lands Of Alberta Placed In Park Refuge

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 2 (CP)—Famous bad lands of the Red Deer River Valley, long regarded as the richest dinosaur grounds in the Dominion, have been established as a provincial park, under terms of an order-in-council passed by the Alberta Government, it is announced.

The order-in-council prohibits the excavating for or removal of any pre-historic relics from the protected area without a permit obtained from the provincial authorities.

The park area, according to the order, covers a stretch six miles long and two miles wide, along the banks of the Red Deer River.

The protected area has been the scene of many prospecting trips by fossil hunters during recent years and many splendid specimens of prehistoric monsters have been obtained.

Parties from the American Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, and the Canadian National and Toronto Museums have obtained specimens from time to time.

Job-Getting Course Given by 'Foreman'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Her name is actually "Foreman," and she's to conduct a class on "The Study of Occupations and Employment" for the University of California Extension Division.

This "appropriate" teacher is Mildred Foreman, manager of the Bureau of Occupations on the local campus of the University for many years. Her experience was recognized by the University in organizing the new class, one among more than 200 being given this fall throughout 13 Southern California communities. Some of the things to be studied by Miss Foreman's class are: how and where students should apply for employment, interviewing and selection methods used by employers, analysis of occupations and distribution of occupations and workers, with special consideration of trends and developments in new occupations.

Miss Foreman, in explaining the need for such a course among the evening classes, declared that "the techique of job-getting has become almost an art."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY
Sell latest 1nd—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold, Silver effect. $1 retail. 50c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards. $1. Many unusual money-making assortments. 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 888 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. G-34, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 for $1 with name. Costs 60c. FREE Album. 32 designs. One of America's finest 21 folder boxes. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Request samples. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, N. Y. City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, The Ilsley —Attractive rooms nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; desirable rest and study. MISS SLACK.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next to First Church of Christ, Scientist; large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

NEW Territorial Applications now being accepted from both men and women wanting to present excellent value and quality made to measure NEWLY designed Sportswear Perm. Reps. req.; excellent comm. Write Bailey, Dunlap Square, Marinette, Wisc.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Good income full or spare time; take orders Janalene "DATED" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 812, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling Famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 14 outstanding boxes. Beautiful personal line. Good profits. Samples on approval. KATHRYN FIELDING CO., 37 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements. Coleman & Gilbert Associates 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Telephone Com. 3212

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

DESIRABLE attractively furnished front apartment, 24-hour switchboard, available immediately. 56 Charlesgate East, Apt. 134, Boston. Ken. 3030.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church Endicott 3-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Two rooms, kitchenette, furnished, sublet or share apartment. About $15.00 weekly. Two people. Best references. Write Box M-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290

FOR SALE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

YACHT FOR SALE
75'x14'x4½', large deck house; canopy over after deck; sleeps nine; Atcola heat; two new Gray 160 H. P. motors, reduction gear, Bendix control; ideal for cruise to Florida, inside or out; excellent condition. Hartges Boat Yard, Galesville, Maryland. See Capt. Oscar Hartge.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, qualified to teach gymnastics and dancing, private co-educational school for special children. Residential position country environment. Write, giving references and qualifications Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston, KENmore 3623.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn.—Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat.

ROOM and BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive single and double rooms, excellent board, in cultured home. 1844 Mintwood Pl. N. W. Col. 8119.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Woman wishes light room, private bath; midtown. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Refined woman wishes position as companion to lady—housekeeper or house mother; near N. Y. preferred. Tel. Free. 1186.

Companion or nurse; five years' experience in nursing; will go anywhere. Mrs. Ruth Gamage, Hotel 2400, Washington, D. C.

CAPABLE, refined woman, unencumbered, desires position companion-secretary; go anywhere; would assist care child needing special attention. Miss S. C. Wallace, 97 No. Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG LADY—Intelligent, capable child's nurse; prefers to give service in large suburban home; free to travel. Write Box B-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate, near Rumson; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, badminton; excellent food; private baths; restricted; Autumn rates $16-20. Booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's N.Y.C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
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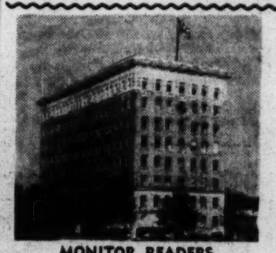

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Ask for directions when you make your purchase.

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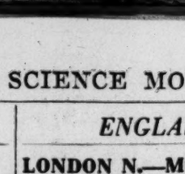
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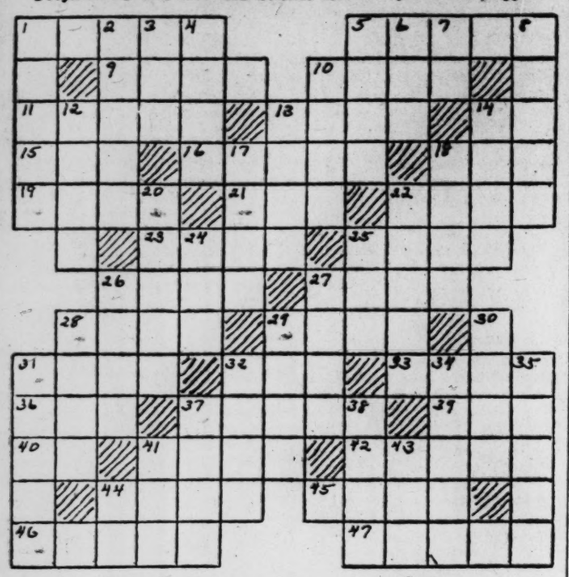
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who owns island of Formosa?
5—Who is a famous American painter and illustrator?
9—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
10—What is any of certain birds of rail family?
11—What Bible character is generally held to be identical with Silvanus?
13—Small pie is what?
14—Wellington is capital of what British self-governing dominion (abbr.)?
15—Native metal.
16—Fabled Pegasus was what?
18—Female of the deer is what?
19—What was Cyrano de Bergerac's most prominent feature?
21—Fixed in place.
22—What wild animal is mentioned in Ps. 80?
23—What is a measure of distance?
25—What often expresses relief?
26—Where is silage stored?
27—European perch is what?
28—Where would a shopkeeper put his money?
29—Javert is a police officer in a novel by whom?
31—What is a kind of slipper without quarter?
32—Lair.
33—Who was one of sons of Caleb the son of Jephunneh (I Chron.: 4:15)?
36—Where is Blytheville (abbr.)?
37—What do you call large stone in game of "duck on the rock"?
39—Parti-colored animal is what?
40—What is a dry measure of 8 quarts (abbr.)?
41—Who wrote "Song of the Shirt"?
42—Who was a son of Mahol (I Kings 4:31)?
44—What is a cage for confining poultry?
45—What is name of a city of California?
46—What is a city of western Germany?
47—What are mallets used in game of pall-mall?

Down

1—Who sought the Golden Fleece?
2—If you visited Wilno, whom would you see?
3—What southern constellation is south of tail of Scorpion?
4—Who was a famous English man of fashion?
5—What is the golfer's word of warning?
6—What is name of a river and department of France?
7—Near.
8—Horam was king of what place (Josh. 10:33)?
10—What is that which is formed in a mold or form?
12—What is one of clubs used in golf?
13—The akeake is a bird, tree, or fish—which?
14—What was first name of a famous American lexicographer?
17—What is capital of Norway?
18—What animals did Actaeon own?
20—What was first name of Zola, French novelist?
22—What animal once roamed in herds over temperate portion of North America?
24—Where is Calumet City (abbr.)?
25—To bend down at the middle.
26—What is one of most important of Chinese exports?
27—What serves as a bed on a ship?
28—If you visited Izmir, whom would you see (sing.)?
29—What is the seat of intellect?
30—A foray is what?
31—What tree would you expect to find in Vermont?
32—What is smallest easily measured portion of a fluid?
34—In what month was Thomas Jefferson born?
35—Repasts.
37—What is a large tree of Ceylon?
38—What name was given to Esau?
41—Edwin Markham wrote "The Man With the ——."
43—What is a name of a city in Oklahoma?
44—Civil service (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

"I hope you'll excuse me. I haven't played this violin since January."

"What year?"

Maybe

The little sailing boat came waltzing into the bay.—From a novel.

With a Liszt to starboard?—Humorist.

Specialized

Jones: "He got rich in six months by writing poetry!"

Miss Brown: "Indeed!"

Jones: "Yes; wrote love sonnets to a rich widow!"—Montreal Star.

Father Speaks

"Why did you send for your daughter?"

"I found it too expensive to have her living in the city supporting herself."

Tsk! Tsk!

One harried night, when the New Orleans bureau of the United Press was seething with expectancy—former Governor Richard W. Leche had been indicted a few hours before—a telegram came in from a small town correspondent. He explained his failure to cover a state-wide rally this way:

"Didn't know you were interested in politics."—Editor and Publisher.

Candidly Speaking

Bill Nye, was entertaining at dinner for a group of distinguished friends, and was doing his best to assure his guests of the utmost pleasure and enjoyment. During the course of the dinner a lady turned to Mr. Nye's small daughter, and said, "Your father is a very funny man."

"Yes," responded the child, "when we have company."—Wall Street Journal.

Sunbonnet Sue

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Monitor Camera Club from Doris Benjamin, Los Angeles

A Beauty Spot in California

Did You Ever Wonder

How Natural Bridges Are Formed?

A natural bridge or arch may be defined as "any natural structure of rock or earth which spans a depression." Natural bridges may be caused by the action of various types of stream erosion or wearing away of rocks; by the wearing action of waves; by wind erosion, as in undercutting ridges in desert regions; by chemical action; or by other causes or combinations of causes.

There are some half hundred natural bridges in the United States. One of the best known is the Natural Bridge of Virginia. This is a true bridge, in that it spans a valley and stream (Cedar Creek) at a height of 215 feet and bears the Lee Highway on its crest. The bridge is of limestone and is about 90 feet long and from 50 to 150 feet wide. Its arch has a thickness of about 40 feet.

Professor Cleland has written an interesting article on "North American Natural Bridges, with a Discussion of Their Origin" in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America. In it he states that the Natural Bridge of Virginia as we now see it was left by the collapse of the remainder of a tunnel "by water percolating through a joint or fissure athwart the stream, thence along a bedding plane and emptying under a fall or rapid of the stream. The channel thus formed was gradually enlarged until all the water of the stream was diverted from the stream bed below the point of ingress, leaving a bridge." As a result of this change in the course of the stream, the old crest of the waterfall has been left to form the present arch or bridge.

There are a number of these remarkable natural bridges in the United States caused by stream

NONNEZOSHE (THE RAINBOW) NATURAL BRIDGE, UTAH

erosion. Several such are found in Utah, and among them may be listed the Edwin Natural Bridge (111 feet high, span 205 feet); the Augusta (265 feet high, span 320 feet); and the Nonnezoshe (also known as the Rainbow), which is 308 feet high and has a span of 273 feet, an arch so symmetrical as to seem artificial.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

WHATEVER makes men good Christians makes them good citizens. — DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daily Anecdote

'The Hard Part'

One day when Vice-President Marshall went to his office in the Capitol, just off the Senate Chamber, he found a tourist sitting at his desk, writing. There was nothing in Mr. Marshall's slight figure or unimpressive bearing to reveal his identity, so the tourist, mistaking him for another visitor, went right on writing.

"Thought I'd just write the folks," the tourist explained, "and tell them I was sitting at the Vice-President's desk."

After about 10 minutes he spoke again. "Now," he inquired, "how would *you* like to sit down at the Vice-President's desk?"

Mr. Marshall sat down and went to work.

"Hm-m!" exclaimed the tourist. "You act as if you were really the Vice-President."

"That's the hard part of it," said Mr. Marshall, and went on working.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Burckhardt, Dr. Karl J. (kärl bo͝ork'-härt) — League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig.

Csáky, Count Stefan (shtĕf'-än chä'-ki—Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Dietrich, Otto (ôt'-ō dē'-trĭk) — German Government press chief.

Estigarribia, Gen. José Félix (hō-sā' fā'-lēks ĕs'-tē-gär-rē'-byä) — President of Paraguay.

Göring, Field Marshal Hermann (hĕr'-män gû'-ring)—German Air Minister and head of the Reich's co-ordinated Economic Defense Council.

Guerlet, Pierre (pyâr gĕr'-lĕ')—French Minister to Hungary.

Hearne, John J. (hûrn)—Eire's first High Commissioner in Canada.

Hecht, Ladislav (lä'-dyĭ-slăf hĕkt)—Czech tennis star.

Prieto, Justo (ko͝os'-tō prē-ā'-tō)—Foreign Minister of Paraguay.

von Ribbentrop, Joachim (yō'-ä-kim fŏn rib'-ĕn-trōp) —German Foreign Minister.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Danzig (dän'-tsĭk) — Territory which came under the League of Nations by the Treaty of Versailles.

Piccard, Prof. Auguste (pē'-kär') — Belgian stratosphere balloonist who is going to study the bottom of the ocean from a glass bowl.

Pomorze (pō-mō'-zhĕ) — Province which includes the Polish Corridor.

Stalin, Joseph V. (stä'-lĕn) —Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Trust

Dunsmuir, Calif.

A woman who had rented a small rooming house, thinking to add to her slender income, was forced to give up the venture. Three weeks before she gave up the house, an elderly man took a room there. He had no money when he came in; and when he moved out, the day before she herself vacated the premises, he asked her for her permanent address, pledging that he would pay her "if it takes 10 years."

She told him cheerfully that he really owed her nothing, adding: "No one owes another anything, but to love one another." She reminded him also that he was the only one who had offered her any substantial promise; the others had just gone away, promising nothing. And she assured him that he had the same chance as anyone else to find work.

Two months later this woman received a letter from the man explaining that the enclosed money order was for what he owed, plus what "those other fellows owe you, plus what you ought to receive for your personal profit for your work." The profit was generous. He said that he had lost a business, but that he had gone back to investigate again, because of what this friend had said about his chance to get work. It was then discovered that friends had been seeking him since he had left, as a mistake had been made in taking the business from him. And, it was "better now than ever before!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another.

—GAL. 6:4

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NOW HERE'S WICKLE'S WOODS AND THERE'S THE ROAD....
WOW— THAT'S QUITE A LONG WALK
SAY... LET'S TAKE A BIG CROWD WITH US, SO IF IT'S ALL A JOKE IT WON'T BE ON JUST US!!
A BIG CROWD WILL FIND HIM QUICKER ANYWAY
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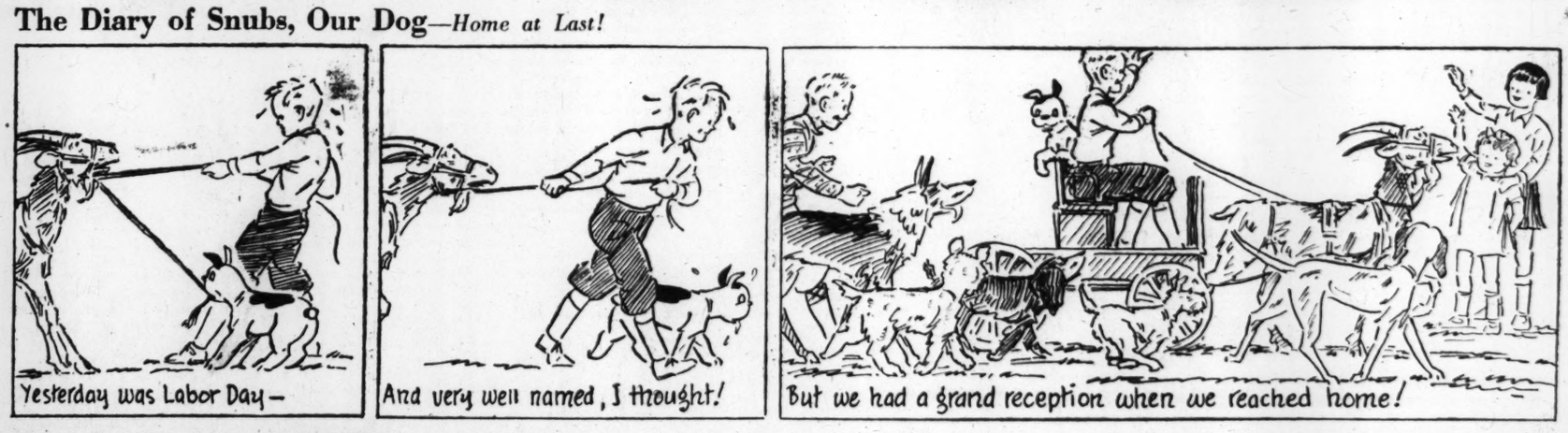

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I THANKED PABLO, THEN STEPPED ASHORE AND WATCHED WHILE HE UNLOCKED A DOOR.
AT LAST THE HEAVY DOOR SWUNG BACK. I BROKE THE STILLNESS WITH A "QUACK!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Across the Night

"To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet in the way of peace." That according to Luke was the purpose of the coming of Christ Jesus. For that light men are searching in this hour.

Multitudes grope in war's gloom. Nightbound as the streets of Warsaw and Berlin, London and Paris are the thoughts of millions who mourn their hopes of peace. As nation after nation, not yet recovered from one struggle, launches on another, men darkly reflect on plans and pacts to outlaw war. In a murky mood many measure the diabolic destruction of modern weapons and wonder whether nations which find no better means to settle their disputes than the bombing of women and children can endure.

Yet we need not despair. We need not quickly conclude that civilization is lapsing into barbarism. We can combat the futile fatalism which expects all the "steady gain of man" to be wiped out. The daystar is visible. The very fact that mortals feel they are backsliding proves that an enlightened sense has glimpsed something better. Even as nations appear to bow down to the gods of war, they express a regret and reluctance which is very different from the lust of battle.

Stronger efforts to end war await the acceptance of higher concepts of God's fatherhood, man's brotherhood. One such is the teaching of Mary Baker Eddy: "God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign" (Miscellany, p. 279). This truth is today a light emitting light, piercing the night of war's confusions, lifting the thought of them that sit in darkness, and guiding our feet in the way of peace.

Two Systems

Political observers will not fail to point out that the war in Europe is in some senses a continuation of the World War. They will show that a fundamental clash between Britain and Germany for dominance in Europe is involved. They can find plenty of arguments to support a claim that it is primarily a political and economic struggle.

These observers will point to British democracy's effort to make a pact with Communist Russia and National Socialist Germany's actual conclusion of such a pact as proof that ideologies are only shields for imperialism. Now all this must be considered by those who wish to understand the causes of war and to see a just peace made. It is true that the last war did not end war and that more than war is required to make the world safe for democracy.

Yet when all that is said it will be discovered that much more is involved in this struggle than a clash between national interests. There has been steadily growing an aspiration for world order, a revulsion against international lawlessness. It has in some degree been felt among the people of all nations. It has found expression in all kinds of agreements and institutions designed to settle disputes by peaceful means—arbitration treaties, the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, etc.

Now these aspirations have been denied by a reversion to narrow nationalism, exclusive economic policies, racial obsessions, hateful propaganda, ruthless treaty-breaking and aggressive attacks on neighbors. Even the neutrals know where the balance of wrong lies. They sense the chief cause of unrest and rearmament and war.

Above all arguments from national interests there rises this larger question of whether there is to be any law in the world. And as between static force, insisting on peaceful adjustments of disputes and lawless violence admitting no necessity except national expansion or personal ambition, the enlightened thought of mankind will have no trouble in choosing.

The manner in which this war started, and the whole history of broken promises and military aggression leave no doubts with those who hope that the recent resurgence of a false nationalism will prove the prelude to a better world. Without hatred for any nation they have their own ideas of what government has turned back toward barbarism internally and externally. They understand what Prime Minister Chamberlain meant when he said:

> It is evil things that we shall be fighting against—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution, and against them I am certain that right will prevail. A situation in which no word given by Germany's ruler could be trusted and no people or country could endure has become intolerable. Now we have resolved to finish it.

America's Position

Today the position of the United States is far clearer than in the World War. Greater interest and improved means of communication have combined to give America possibly better information on the world situation than any nation in Europe or Asia. The gradual development of crisis after crisis has focused attention on the questions at issue. Repugnance to tyranny and oppression, desire to see democracy strengthened in the world, early placed American sympathies on one side. The new alignment of Communism and National Socialism has crystallized them.

Above all, by the attack on Poland, the German Government has placed itself in opposition to American thought. Americans have followed closely the developments of recent months. They were as outraged as the people of England and France when Bohemia and Moravia were seized. They have seen through the technique of cooking up crises and attempting to terrorize civilian populations. They have read the record, know that Poland never saw the proposals which she is supposed to have rejected. They have thrilled to the calm courage with which peoples who have tried to make peace, have answered the latest challenge.

There can be no question then where the sympathies of America rest. They are more clearly marked than in early 1917 just before the United States entered the World War. But there is also in America a resolve not to enter this war. President Roosevelt voiced the major sentiment of the country in his speech when he said the Government would bend every effort to keep out of war and foster "true neutrality."

But on the books stands an arms embargo which in effect favors Germany. The President, who recognized that this time no American can be asked to keep his mind closed to facts or his conscience closed to feeling, knows that on the question of repealing the embargo he will face the opposition of some who believe it is a safeguard against entanglements. But the impact of events is sure to weaken such opposition.

In any case, a cash-and-carry plan which would give expression in effect to America's basic interests and ideals, would furnish also more protection against involvement in war through trade. We trust that the President will seek first of all to set an example of non-partisanship that will unite the country and will then proceed to repair the present "neutrality" policy.

Beyond Hate

It is too easy to assume that the World War is repeating itself. The differences between today and 25 years ago are striking. So far only four nations are involved as against nine in the first week of August, 1914. There is no certainty that others will not come in. Indeed, it will be more difficult for most nations to stay out if the war goes on many months. But already Italy, which many had counted in the lists, has stood aside. Russia appears determined to stay out, as does the United States.

A second striking difference is the tribute paid to public opinion in the efforts of all belligerents to justify and explain their entry into war. Some of these efforts have been designed cynically to mislead. Some have been so mendacious and illogical as to influence only those who have no other sources of information. But the efforts themselves are testimony to the power of mobilized morality.

Today the public's information is immensely greater. For months and years struggle has been visibly working up to a climax. Newspapers and radio have given people all over the world a front-row seat. Is that why so far this has been a war without enthusiasm, above hate?

There has been too a great sense of regret, as Premier Daladier said, "a kind of tenderness." There are other ideas: a conviction that war is not good enough as a way to settle national disputes and a revived vision of internationalism. If there were a few people before 1914 who had an idea of a league of nations to enforce peace, there are millions today who look forward to some form of federation. These ideas will have to be included in the war aims of the nations—eventually their peace aims.

"Shooting the Sun"

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Bowditch, Practical Navigator

On a warm summer day when the sun takes a drink from Salem Bay you can stand beside the century-old whitewashed lighthouse at Derby Wharf's tip, and the gently lapping waves, the silently rising vapor and the calm clouds will conjure up a multitude of fancies about days that used to be . . . of Elias Derby who tried to launch the Grand Turk sideways down at the foot of this very wharf, and had to endure the gibes of the townsfolk for three whole days before he finally got the giant ship into the water . . . of Crowninshield who brought the Elephant home from India . . . of Nathaniel Bowditch who made American ships the fastest that sailed the seas.

Little, nimble Nathaniel Bowditch, whose mother held him in the window and "showed him the new moon with the old moon in her arm." Busy Nathaniel Bowditch, always scratching on his slate. Studious Nathaniel Bowditch who learned Latin so he could read Newton's "Principia," and found an error in it! Clever Nathaniel Bowditch who as master of his own ship sailed in past Kettle Bottom, Aqua Vitae and Baker's one Christmas Night in a blinding snow storm, not a landmark to be seen, and tied up at Derby Wharf, just as if it had been a sunny day in June.

* * *

Of all the colorful men of that epoch when a new flag—a flag with stars in it—became familiar in the world's far ports, few have a more appealing, a more inspiring story than "Nat the Navigator." Yet outside of Salem, the name of Nathaniel Bowditch is not heard very often these days. One reason is simply that there has never been a truly successful biography.

Only a few have been written, and of these the most popular have been frankly for juveniles, eloquent in praise but superficial in facts. None has been searching. Yet, what a subject! Ranking with Franklin as the first great American man of natural science; a mild, frail, excitable little man who taught his contemporaries to look up to the ordered precision of the heavens for their directions; the author of The New American Practical Navigator, that accurate guide of course and seas which saved many a ship from disaster, and won American masters the renown for expert sailing.

It cannot be said that Bowditch source material is lacking. The Essex Institute has much about him in correspondence and other private papers of the time. Harvard has his library. But what has been lacking is a capable estimation of his individual qualities of thought and motives. Nor have we had an abundance of those warm, human little anecdotes that give a view of character and principles. Just lately, however, there has come to hand a small volume, probably one of a very few remaining, for it was published a hundred years ago and the original edition was doubtless small. It is a discourse having for its theme the work of Bowditch and is entitled, "The Varieties of Human Greatness," written by Alexander Young, friend and pastor of Bowditch.

* * *

We have known that Bowditch was born in Salem, March 26, 1773, the fourth of seven children of a family that had been shipmasters for three generations. We knew he attended school in Salem. It remained for Young to tell us the school boasted but a single book, a dictionary. We knew Bowditch was an apt pupil. Young tells us he was chastised for lying because he did the most difficult sum so quickly the master concluded he was cheating. We have heard he left school when ten; we surmised he taught himself. Young tells us that it was while working in a ship chandler's that he began his ceaseless computations on a slate. And Young tells us why. It was because Bowditch, the boy so poor he couldn't attend school, has clearly perceived that, "God is truly glorified by the full development and right exercise of our several faculties, and by their consecration to the increase and diffusion of knowledge, virtue and happiness on earth."

We knew Bowditch went to sea on Mr. Derby's ship "Henry" at twenty-two as a clerk. Dr. Young interviews Capt. Henry Prince for us and comes back with a description of how Bowditch spent the long days at sea learning French and Spanish, or teaching the sailors, even the cook, navigation, and teaching them so well that for a man to say he had sailed with Mr. Bowditch was sufficient to recommend him for a master's berth in Salem any day.

Young has Captain Prince tell the incident in Madeira where the American consul's wife, having heard the young supercargo was a great calculator, said to him one day at dinner: "Mr. Bowditch, I have a question which I should like to have you answer. Some years since," naming the time, "I received a legacy in Ireland. The money was there invested, and remained some time on interest; the amount was subsequently remitted to England, where the interest likewise accumulated; and lately the whole amount has been remitted to me here. What sum ought I to receive?" She of course mentioned the precise dates of the several remittances as she went along.

* * *

Mr. Bowditch laid down his knife and fork, said it was a little difficult, on account of the difference in currency and the number of remittances; but squeezing the tips of his fingers, he said, in about two minutes, "The sum you should receive is £843 15s. 6½d."

"Well, Mr. Clerk," said the consul's wife to the head clerk of the house, esteemed a very skillful accountant, "you have been figuring it out for me on paper. Has he got it right?"

"Yes, Madam," said the clerk taking his long calculation out of his pocket, "he has got it exactly. And I venture to say there is not another man on the Island who can do it in two hours."

Mr. Young also has Captain Prince tell us how a Mr. Blunt, a noted publisher of charts and nautical books, came to Boston where the ship lay, and talked with Mr. Bowditch.

He had a copy of John Hamilton Moore's book on navigation with him, a book then in general use aboard American vessels. Bowditch had gone over Moore's book on a previous trip and had corrected the declination. Now, Blunt urged him to go over it again, more carefully, marking what he found. Young then explains that upon the accuracy of the tables depends the navigator's assurance of having correct bearings. A mistake in the tables, or in the navigator's calculations, frequently meant a protracted passage, or even a foundered ship.

Captain Prince describes how on the homeward voyage he passed by Mr. Bowditch's cabin. "Well, sir," he said, "you seem to have put a great many black marks on Johnny Moore."

Bowditch later said he had found no less than 8,000 mistakes in Moore's tables!

"If I were you," said Captain Prince, "I would sooner undertake to make a new book than to mend that old thing."

Such was the burgeoning of the "Practical Navigator," a book you will likely find on the Captain's chart table in the sleekest ocean liner, as well as in the few remaining square riggers. Mayhap, it will also be found in that little shelf of books above the Navigator's desk in the new Clippers which fly above the sea that "Nat the Navigator" measured so well.

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Non-Participation and 'True Neutrality'

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Policy and sentiment in Washington today, and, one believes, opinion in the whole Nation as well, are concentrated on one thing: national unity in the face of war.

Proceeding with marked, and somewhat unexpected caution, President Roosevelt has again struck widely approved and true notes in appealing for national calm, for unity, and in pledging his Administration to seek peace for the Americas.

An outpouring of national support responded to his appeal. American citizens, under a bombardment of war news sometimes of the most appalling and sensational variety, have kept calm. Even the alleged torpedoing of the Athenia did not shake the national determination. Two weeks ago, any fantasist planning to describe such an incident would have been told that it would inflame American opinion to an unbearable point. At this writing, it has not done so. Americans accepted the event as one more terrible example of horror and madness—if the cause was as first presented—and the details of the tragedy were fearful, but they were not budged from their firm purpose to stay out of actual conflict. The result goes to show that the continual shocks and sensations to which today's public opinion has been exposed have not made that opinion more inflammable but more case-hardened.

* * *

The evidence of national unity behind the Administration has been exceedingly refreshing after the weary and passionate party battles of recent months and years. It is the best possible preliminary to the extra session of Congress which President Roosevelt has shown he is in no hurry to summon. It is also a heartening re-emergence of democracy's greatest strength — the unifying, imposing, co-operative might of free men, contrasted with the type of morale and force of men who work at the crack of a lash.

No doubt it is inaccurate to describe American policy as neutrality. National sentiment is perfectly sincere in its desire to stay out of war. Yet it is equally sincere in the underlying feeling that some values are at stake for which Americans would sacrifice much. These sentiments stand side by side, and existence of the latter should not obscure the fact that every effort will be made to avoid participation.

The President and his Administration, and people and newspapers from Atlantic to Pacific, have made it plain by word and deed whom they regard as the aggressor and whence comes the present challenge to civilization. The position is far different from 1914. It is different from 1915, even from 1916. For President Roosevelt did not—as did President Wilson—call upon the nation to be neutral in thought as well as in action. He said he could not ask Americans to remain neutral in thought, that "even a neutral cannot be expected to close his mind or his conscience."

* * *

Thus, as everybody knows, already American sentiment is lined up on one side in the conflict. Recognizing this fact, the Chief Executive nevertheless—we believe with complete sincerity—pledges every effort to keep the United States out of direct participation. He says, portentously, that he cannot foresee what the future may hold. Yet he warns forcefully that the sending of an expeditionary force, and participation of the 1917-18 kind, does not necessarily follow.

Perhaps this situation is inconsistent and basically illogical. That is nothing new in American foreign policy, and it may be nothing wrong. Sufficient unto the day the present policy, and that is one of non-participation—which is a much better word than neutrality.

It is important to realize that because in the period before war broke out the American Government gave every aid to the democracies it does not mean now the United States is pledged to active help. Prewar preventive policy is justifiably something quite different from war-time policy. In the months and years that have passed, the Chief Executive has sought to prevent the outbreak of war. At such a time many risks, much seeming unneutrality, may be justified. But once war was precipitated, events have moved upon a different stage. Now the major objective, as defined by the President, is to prevent American participation.

* * *

The President asks for "true neutrality," as contrasted with the embargoes required by the Neutrality Act. Today he invokes the type of neutrality possible under international law, and then waits a few hours before applying the embargoes of the Neutrality Act. Interpreted by the Administration, "true neutrality" means refraining from attempting by domestic legislation to alter relationships with the belligerents. It would mean leaving to Britain and France the advantages of sea power which are theirs by geography and preparation—the power to buy munitions in the United States—rather than nullifying the advantages of sea power while leaving intact Germany's equivalent land power, also derived from geography and preparation.

The approval which has greeted the President's definition of policy toward the war would indicate that he will have no real trouble in getting his "true neutrality." Nor, so long as he holds to present lines, will he have trouble in maintaining the precious national unity that has now been evoked.

North . . South . . East . . West

For Peace of Mind

By Frank L. Perrin

The passing of Labor Day, in the countries where that occasion is observed, definitely marks, for millions of people, men and women and boys and girls, the end of the annual vacation period. To many it will bring a sense of relief. To a few a feeling of regret. To most of us it restores the pleasant and welcome routine to which we have become accustomed. The youngsters away at camp, or seashore, or on tour have imagined that they were definitely "on their own." But the folks at home have felt new and increased responsibilities. They will be happier when schools and colleges reopen.

Sometimes, and too often, we persuade ourselves to believe that we become restive and impatient under the routine which regulates our purposeful activities. But sober second thought reminds us, in the turmoil and anxieties of recent weeks, that contentment and relief from the worries that so greatly beset us would be welcomed. We are impatient because it seems possible that hatreds, jealousies, ambitions and threats voiced by the designing and momentarily powerful can, now or ever, destroy our peace of mind.

* * *

The desire of peace-loving peoples everywhere is to make possible greater purposeful accomplishment. The goal, possibly humanly unattainable, is the realization of the finer things of mortal existence. Fancy does not envision these as armored ships, exploding bombs, soaring air-fortresses, the destruction of armies, the subjugation of political enemies, or even the ascendancy of one race over another. And yet the thoughts of a majority of the peoples of all civilized countries today are mesmerized by the belief that peace can be realized only through armed conflict.

Peace has never been established by war. The pages of human history offer convincing proof of this. An armistice may be agreed upon or surrender forced by the imposition of superior forces, as in 1918, but that is never the end. Even the animals of the forests and pastures are wiser, by instinct, in this respect, than humans. A cessation of hostilities, compelled by the victor and submitted to by the vanquished, continues only for a season, a year, or a generation, until the strong become weak and the weak gain needed strength. Then the struggle for ascendancy, the battle for an asserted right, the desire to avenge past grievances and deprivations is renewed. Such peace is transitory.

The people of the whole world, in these days of anxiety, are praying for a just and lasting peace, a peace undisturbed by wars and rumors of wars. There is work to be done and readjustments to be made, not in the arena of politics or of racial antagonisms, but in progressive accomplishments which will bring a measure of prosperity and comfort to the distressed, the unhappy, the submerged and the distraught. How simple and easy this work of readjustment would be if the peace of mind of all peoples could be restored and reassured

* * *

Except as the world has made some progress in the direction of solving its perplexing problems during recent months, if it should eventuate that real progress has been made, its people have not been benefited by the thought of an overhanging sword ready to fall at the whim of one person or the stubbornness or lack of vision of other men. The people have prayed, but a prayer uttered under duress or under the impulse of fear is too often a plea for deliverance rather than expression of faith and confidence in the presence and power of good.

The need is for more constructive and less confused thinking. That is the motive power of a sane and sound world and nations of men and women and boys and girls unafraid. The demand, not the plea, is for release from the bondage of fear. As we submit to this bondage we become the slaves of fear and doubt. And that is abject slavery.

There are no enemy peoples. There is no enmity between right and justice. There is no economy in exposing helpless but actually free people to war as the only solvent, the only adjudicator. The hope, despite the seeming plunge into the abyss of strife, is for a return of that peace of mind which it is the right of all men to enjoy.

A Need for Understanding?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are those Americans who are considering the present crisis in Europe as a European embroilment or a balancing of power between nations, understanding in the least degree what is taking place in the world today? Obviously understanding is necessary as a first step in preparation for any decision as to "what attitude towards the problem confronting Europe America shall take!"

The awakened thinker knows that what is taking place today is an international matter. Can it be said of America whose very foundations are laid in respect for justice, the right of the individual, and equality and freedom for all, that she has no active part to play in a stand to halt nothing less than "national piracy," claiming to be able to have its way in a world advancing towards the government of justice and moral law, not alone in nations but between nations? Nothing major to do when a massacre of thousands of innocent men, women, and children is imminent in order to satisfy a lust for power?

Some Americans are awake to the crying need for the whole of America's moral support to be actively available on the side of justice and peace, but more is needed, that the help may be wholeheartedly rendered in the cause of the peace of humanity. Thought and action aroused in a united, unselfed stand to prove that America is standing with the world for its betterment and safety is needed. Are we really loving liberty, justice, prosperity, and peace if it is to be merely selfishly enjoyed, or do we love these things sufficiently to make them safe for the world, by courageously standing for them against all attempts to rob mankind of them?

These are searching questions challenging all to rise from selfish ease and a sense of safety, to the call to be a citizen of the world. The letter the President sent to Italy shows the keen desire for peace and as such was a valuable step; but if we are content with words alone, the power still seems to remain with the aggressor, and he will use it as long as he thinks he has it.

If a member of a family showed the disposition to seize his brother's possessions and to encroach upon his rights to live freely and peaceably would the justice-loving, morally upright members of the family permit this in their midst! Would they not rather all unite in a co-operative stand to refuse the misdemeanor room in the family. It would not mean that they would show an unloving attitude towards the brother who was making the moral mistake, but it would mean that they could not permit the mistake to disturb the harmony of the home. The method of dealing with the problem would necessarily be the highest degree of intelligence that could be jointly realized and be proved effective.

It is courage, moral courage to endure and to face the evil squarely that is needed right now to halt it before it is allowed to take its course. It is world citizenship we need at this hour. Prayer yes, and more, willingness to do what that prayer requires of us, in sacrifice of everything selfish and cowardly that stands in the way. An alliance of all that is grandest and finest in the character of the individual and the nation must rise to see that this sin against human rights, life and liberty can be prevented.

I am not advocating forceful methods, for I cannot see that these should ever be needful if the weight of aroused thought and action is felt, but if it is necessary to back this with preparedness to carry action to the limit, as a suffer it to be so now, then surely no loss will occur to the world by this willingness to make the stand to the finish.

G. A.

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